The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Radical Caucus on Saturday Evening.

The Senate Requested Not to Confirm Recent Appointments.

A Committee to Prepare Legislation Immediately Necessary.

Proposal to Change the Time for the Meeting of Congress.

Notice of a Bill to Regulate the Tenure of Office.

Wholesale Disfranchisement of Office-Holders Proposed.

Abridgment of the President's Appointing Power.

Gathering of Congressmen and Office-Holders.

The President's Message to be Sent in To-day.

An Interesting Report from Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The caucus of the Republican members of the House convened last evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the room of the Judiciary Committee.

Hon. J. S. MORRILL, of Vermont, was chosen Chairman, and E. C. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, Secretary. About seventy-five members were present.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS offered a resolution that the Senate be requested not to confirm any appointments made during the recess to fill vacancies caused by removals, for political reasons.

On this resolution he made a sharp speech, and was followed by vigorous remarks from Messrs. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and DARLING, of New-York.

The scope of the speeches was a general overhauling of the character of the appointments that had been made during the recess, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution that the Republican members of the Senate be each served with an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution, and that he (the Chairman) have discretion to decide who were Republican members. This was adopted.

Mr. STEVENS jocularly remarked that notice need not be sent to Mr. COWAN, as he would speak to him.

Mr. STEVENS moved that a committee of ten be appointed to take into consideration what measures of legislation are necessary for immediate action by Congress, and that they report at an adjourned meeting. The following is the committee appointed: Messrs. STEVENS, SCHENCK, BOUTWELL, ALLISON, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, PAINE, HART, GARFIELD, ORTH and MCRUER.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the above committee to take into consideration the proposition to change the law for convening Congress, so as to have that body meet at some time prior to the first Monday of December. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the tenure of office. Its chief features are as follows: It requires the President to submit to the Senate all appointments made during the recess, within twenty days after the convening of that body. All appointees who may be rejected by the Senate shall be ineligible for any officer under the Government for three years thereafter, whenever it becomes necessary for the President to make removals for disability or malfeasance in office, and he shall report his reasons for such removal within twenty days after the meeting of the Senate. In case of the rejection of any person appointed by the President, the office shall revert to his predecessor, except in certain cases; and all subordinate appointments made by the person so rejected shall fall with his rejection, and their positions likewise revert to their predecessors.

The committee above appointed will meet on Tuesday evening of next week and will report at an adjourned meeting of the caucus on Wednesday night following.

The general spirit manifested in the speeches and conversations was what might be called decidedly "gamey" as well as very unanimous.

It is significant that the subject of impeachment was not directly alluded to either by resolution or in any of the speeches. It is plainly evident that such a procedure will not be seriously discussed, unless there should be some unexpected and improbable action of the President. The chief question which will form the basis of discussion among Republican members, both in caucus and out of it, will be: Shall the Constitutional Amendments stand as the basis of reconstruction? Undoubtedly a majority of the Republicans in the present Congress now adhere to that platform, but Radical men like STEVENS, BOUTWELL and KELLEY insist that it never was and shall not be made the basis upon which the Southern States shall be readmitted. Mr. STEVENS remarked yesterday, to a couple of Ohio members, who said they had assured their constituents that the Amendment was the condition of restoration, that they had no right to do so, for Congress was not pledged to such a policy, and ought not to admit Southern States on any such conditions. Mr. STEVENS does not indorse either the universal amnesty—suffrage proposition. He goes for the suffrage without the amnesty. The President's Message will undoubtedly be delivered to Congress to-morrow, soon after the meeting of the two Houses. There will probably be little or no other business done, as the majority in the House will await the report of the Committee appointed at the Saturday evening caucus, which will be made to an adjourned meeting of the caucus on Wednesday evening.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee to report to the adjourned Republican Caucus on Wednesday night what ought to be the order and character of the business for the session:

THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; HART, of New-York; SCHENCK and GARFIELD, of Ohio; PAINE, of Wisconsin; ORTH, of Indiana; WASHBURNE, of Illinois; ALLISON, of Iowa; PIKE, of Maine, and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSION.

An additional number of Congressmen arrived here to-day, and there is now no doubt that a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance to-morrow. As there is no organization to be effected, it is only necessary as a preliminary proceeding to ascertain the fact of a quorum in the customary way, the usage of the House being to call the roll of members, but this is not the case in the Senate. The next step is to appoint a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses have assembled and are ready to receive any communication he may have to make. These proceedings will not occupy, perhaps, more than an hour, and should there be no hindering occurrence, the Message may be expected early in the afternoon.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLISHING THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

Copies of the Message and of the reports of all the heads of Departments, and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have been dispatched from this city, by special messenger and otherwise, to the principal cities in all sections of the country, a generous disposition being manifested by all the high officials to accommodate the Press in order that the public may have at the earliest period information concerning the Executive Department of the Government. Agents and correspondents pledged themselves for the newspapers which they represent that every precaution should be taken to prevent a premature disclosure of the contents of the documents before they shall be officially laid before Congress.

This assurance and confidence in the promise aided materially in obtaining the supply of these documents for the press, and it is expected that publishers everywhere will respect the obligation which thus rests upon them.

ARRIVALS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

There is a refreshing current of activity and quiet excitement to-night in Washington. Nearly all the members of both Houses have arrived, and lively scenes of cordial reunions may be seen at each of the leading hotels. There is a freshness and exhilaration in the manner of a majority of the members which indicates entire satisfaction with the political situation. The residences of Speaker COLFAX and some of the leading Senators are quite thronged with callers, and it was noticeable yesterday that many Republican members of Congress called to pay their respects to the Secretary of War.

The arrivals to-day include Hons. Daniel Morris, J. H. Ketcham, A. H. Laflin, and Senator Harris, of New-York; Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island; Chandler, of Michigan, and Edmunds, of Vermont; Hons. H. S. Dawes and Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts; Senator Foster and Hon. S. L. Warner, of Connecticut; Col. McKee, Gen. Rousseau and Hon. A. H. Ward, Green Clay Smith's successor, of Kentucky; Hons. Amasa Cobb, P. Sawyer and Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and J. G. Blaine and F. A. Pike, of Maine. The near approach of the opening of the Supreme Court has also brought nearly the full Bench to the city. Justices Clifford, Nelson, Davis and Miller are at the National, and Justice Swayne at Willard's.

THE MESSAGE.

It is understood that the President's Message is somewhat shorter than the Message of last year. Only two persons were intrusted with copies of the document for the purpose of sending them to the Press. These gentlemen promised that the Message should be sealed up and forwarded, with the injunction not to open the packages until notified by telegram that the document had been presented to Congress. It appears, however, that a copy or copies are circulating here, and have been read by several persons, who, if anybody has broken faith and dishonored the newspaper fraternity, is yet unknown.

GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. GRANT'S report will be one of the most interesting documents accompanying the President's message. It makes about seventy pages, and is chiefly composed of the reports of the various Department Commanders upon the condition of military and civil affairs in their various commands. Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES and THOMAS report most fully upon the condition of the Southern States, and Gen. SHERMAN upon Indian affairs on the frontier. Gen. SHERIDAN'S report upon the condition of affairs in Louisiana and Texas is said to be characterized by his usual vigor and terseness of expression. Gen. GRANT'S remarks are very brief, and simply introductory.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Notwithstanding all the assurances that has been heretofore given as to the forward condition of the reports, it turns out that the President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, usually the very last to be completed, were the first to be sent off. The reports which were printed at the Government printing office were all behind hand, those of the Secretary of the Interior and Gen. GRANT not being ready for delivery until to-day.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the United States Treasurer, Mr. SPINNER, accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will show that while the public expenditures increased rapidly from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, they have decreased since 1865 almost as rapidly, and that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are $117,000,000 less than they were in the year ending June 30, 1864.

MILEAGE RETURNS TO THE TREASURY.

Hon. F. C. BEAMAN, Member of Congress from Michigan, yesterday drew from the Treasury $512, the amount credited to him for mileage, in excess of what he claims he is entitled to by law. Mr. BEAMAN immediately deposited the sum with the United States Treasurer, directing that it be placed to the credit of the same appropriation from which it was drawn.

LOOKING FOR CONFIRMATION.

A large number of strangers, visitors and other interested parties are also here; among them are not a few deeply interested in the action of the Senate in the matter of appointments. From New-York I notice Hon. GEO. B. LINCOLN, ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn; Gen. EGAN, Collector of Revenue, Ninth District.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

The three members elect from Tennessee, viz.: Hons. SAMUEL M. ARNELL, JAMES T. CAMPBELL and ISAAC R. HAWKINS, who were not here to be sworn in at the time their colleagues were admitted, are now on hand. This will add, I believe, one to the Republican and two to the Democratic strength of the House, Mr. ARNELL being the Republican. Messrs. MAYNARD and STOKES are also here.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, Chairman of the House Printing Committee, will to-morrow give notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the election of Public Printer by Congress. An investigation will also be set on foot to ascertain the relative amount of printing done for the Departments and for Congress.

GRAVES OF OUR DEAD.

The proposals for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with several hundred thousand iron head-blocks for national cemeteries were opened yesterday at the office of the Quartermaster-General. There were about one hundred bids, the lowest being that of a firm of this city. The awards will not be made for several days.

THE WELCOME AT THE CAPITOL.

Some of the Republican members think that if the procession to give them welcome shall reach the Capitol before the message is sent to Congress, an adjournment will take place until Tuesday, without waiting for the document.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

One of the earliest resolutions introduced into the House will be one for the purpose of appointing a committee to proceed to New-Orleans to investigate the facts and circumstances of the July massacre.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in his speech in the caucus on Saturday evening, made the only remark which could be construed into an allusion to the impeachment of the President. He said that this Congress would be false to its trust if it did not thoroughly investigate every official act of ANDREW JOHNSON since he took the oath of office as Vice-President of the United States.

RISTORI.

RISTORI with her husband, the Marquis DEL GRILLO and family, together with manager GRAU, came over from Baltimore in a special train to-day, and took apartments at the Metropolitan. The opening tragedy to-morrow night will be "Medea," and nearly the entire House has been sold in advance, which may be said of the entire week. The furore to see the great tragedienne is on the increase, and the engagement promises to be a great success. The President will attend to-morrow night, as also the diplomatic corps. The first-class company from New-York, headed by MORTIMER HALE PHILLIPS, Miss EMILY JORDAN and Miss ROSE ETTINGE, which will open Wall's Opera House to-morrow night, are also here. "Griffith Gaunt" will be the opening piece, and probably run for some time. AUGUSTINE DALY, Esq., the author of the dramatic version of this work, is also here. The promise is of a week of amusements such as Washington has seldom known. What with "Medea" on the one hand, and "Griffith Gaunt" on the other, to-morrow night man's inconstancy will be strikingly illustrated.

ADVICES FROM SANTA CRUZ—CHOLERA AT ST. THOMAS.

The United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, under date of Nov. 19, informs the State Department that the Government of that island received intelligence by the express boat from St. Thomas the day before, that disease had broken out suddenly and violently in that island on the Saturday previous, the 17th inst., which the King's physicians and other medical gentlemen pronounced Asiatic cholera. The number of cases are not stated, but four of those attacked died within twenty-four hours of its first appearance. The Consul adds, "In consequence, all vessels arriving here from St. Thomas will be subjected to a quarantine of seven days, and neither passengers nor cargo can be landed during that time. The yellow fever and small-pox are also said to prevail at St. Thomas to a considerable extent. The health of Santa Cruz is remarkably good, no epidemic and no contagious diseases having existed here for a long time, with the exception of two cases of small-pox, recently imported from St. Thomas. Passengers coming to Santa Cruz will do well to embark on board vessels bound directly here. Postal communications between the islands will not be interrupted."

GEN. BAZAINE FAVORS GEN. ORTEGA.

Letters from the City of Mexico received here, dated the 10th, state the fact that Gen. BAZAINE had given arms and ammunition to two Mexican Liberals, and promised them that they should not be interfered with by the French forces, provided they pronounced for Gen. ORTEGA, and proclaimed him as President of Mexico.

MARINE DISASTER.

LOSS OF A SHIP AND THIRTEEN OF THE CREW.

Collision of the Steamer Scotland and the Ship Kate Dyer—Names of the Lost—The Steamer Beached to Prevent her Sinking.

The following are the names of those of the crew who were lost: Paul Brodie, first officer, of Antwerp; Frank Jones, Fred Smith, boys, of Portland, Me.; Wm. Blackwell, sailmaker, of London; Fred. Jenkins, carpenter, of Hamburg; William Rollins, steward; Wallace Cox, cook; Wm. Harris, —— Jones, Robert Barber, Robert Bowne, John Quirk, Henry Johnson, seamen.

The steamer was compelled to return to this port, on account of the injuries received by the collision, having had her bow stove and the fore compartment full of water, the others filling. She was compelled to run ashore on the Outer Middle to prevent her sinking with all hands on board.

The ship *Kate Dyer*, of Portland, Me., LEAVITT, Callao, Sept. 8, with guano to master, Dec. 1, at 7:45 P. M., ten miles south of Fire Island, was run into by steamship *Scotland*, HALL, hence for Liverpool, striking her on the starboard bow and sinking her immediately. The ship carried down with her thirteen of the crew—the captain, pilot and fourteen of the crew getting to the steamer in one of the ship's boats. The ship was standing to the westward, with the wind north-northwest, and saw the steamer some time before the collision on the starboard bow. Had the steamer kept her course she would have cleared the ship a long distance, but as she approached they put her helm to port and run into the ship.

The *Kate Dyer* was 1,275 tons burden and owned by JOSEPH W. DYER and others of Portland, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liquor Dealers Before the United States Supreme Court—The Cambridge Schools—Excitement Over the Whipping Question—Boston to Have an Art Building to Cost One Million Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

To-morrow the Supreme Court of the United States will be opened at Washington, and the Massachusetts liquor-dealers are to be tried on the tax question cases taken up from our Courts, wherein certain dealers refused to abstain from selling, on the ground that they were compelled to pay a Government tax, and in so doing their business was legalized, the statutes of Massachusetts to the contrary notwithstanding. If the tax question is settled against the liquor-dealers, the only and last resort is the Constitutional question. If the question of tax is decided in their favor, the whole question will end in the defeat of the State constabulary and the enactment by the Legislature of a license law.

Those citizens of Cambridge who favor the reëlection of the present Board of School-whipping Committee made independent nominations last evening. The meeting was addressed by J. C. DODGE, Dr. WELLINGTON, Rev. C. W. ANNALLE, Rev. Mr. MASTERS and others, who commented upon the excellence of the Cambridge Schools. Governing by the law of kindness he believed in, if it could be made practical. The course of Schoolmaster ROBERTS, who produced so much excitement by whipping young ladies was sustained. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring that in the opinion of the meeting whipping should not be abolished. The present School Committee was renominated. The election takes place to-morrow, and the greatest interest prevails. The opposing parties are the Citizens and the Republicans. A heavy and close vote is expected.

Boston is to have an art building to cost $1,000,000. Land valued at $250,000 has been donated for the purpose, and the plans have been accepted and the money promised. The matter has been kept still for the completion of the plans. It is designed to embrace all the branches of ancient, mediaeval and modern art in a series of galleries. The building will probably be located on the back bay land in the vicinity of the new scientific institution.

KENTUCKY.

Activity Among the Fenians—The Louisville Press and the Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The tow-boats *Roberts* and *Merwin* are fastened on a reef of rocks on the falls. The *Merwin* got on last night and the *Roberts* to-day.

The Fenians have been very active in this city during the last week. We look for some decisive movement soon.

Since the Louisville Press announced themselves in favor of the United States and European News Association, whereof D. H. CRAIG is General Agent, we hear many complaints from intelligent citizens and business men of the meagreness of the telegraphic reports.

MISSOURI.

A Wife Accidentally Shot by her Husband—The Senatorial Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 2.

JOHN MCNAMARA, a citizen of respectable standing, accidentally shot his wife to-day, and then tried to kill himself.

Late reports from all points of this State, represent an almost unanimous wish, among all classes of Radicals, to have Mr. DRAKE appointed Senator, and it is now considered that he will be the man.

RHODE ISLAND.

Death of George M. Richmond—Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Dec. 2.

GEORGE M. RICHMOND, head of the Richmond Calico Printery, died yesterday.

DAVID NICHOLS, a colored drayman, was killed last evening at the dock of the New-York steamer, while loading machinery.

Arrival of Bishop Whittingham.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Somerset*, from Liverpool, on the 17th ult., arrived to-day, bringing a large and valuable cargo.

Among the passengers is Right Rev. W. R. WHITTINGHAM, Bishop of Maryland, who returns from a brief visit to Europe for his health, which is understood to be somewhat improved.

ARREST OF SURRATT.

Cable Dispatch to Secretary Seward.

John H. Surratt Arrested in Egypt.

NO DOUBT AT ALL OF HIS IDENTITY.

He Conversed on the Voyage About the Assassination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The State Department received to-day a dispatch by the Atlantic Cable, dated this day, Dec. 2, of which the following is a copy:

Have arrested JOHN H. SURRATT, one of President LINCOLN'S assassins. No doubt of identity.

CHARLES HALE,

United States Consul-General, Alexandria, Egypt.

It appears, as we learn from official sources, that SURRATT was arrested in Italy, as heretofore reported, whilst serving in the Papal Zouaves, and afterwards escaped. The Pope promptly gave the necessary order for his arrest, upon the request of our Minister, Mr. KING; notwithstanding there was no treaty between the United States and the Papal Government, binding the latter to grant the request of Mr. KING. SURRATT was traced after his escape to Egypt and arrested, as stated. As incidental to the above, it may be stated that Mr. BOUTWELL, in the caucus on Saturday evening, made the statement that the Government had known of the whereabouts of SURRATT for six months.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

This Government had information as long ago as last Winter that JOHN H. SURRATT had gone to Europe.

The person who communicated the fact conversed with him during the voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that SURRATT, believing he was far removed from danger, was free and outspoken concerning his connection with the assassination conspirators.

To-night Secretary SEWARD received a dispatch by Atlantic Cable, dated to-day, as follows:

I have arrested JOHN H. SURRATT, one of President LINCOLN'S assassins. No doubt of identity.

(Signed) HALE,

United States Consul-General,

Alexandria, Egypt.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials at Sweetsburgh—Arrival of Prisoners from Montreal.

SWEETSBURGH, C. E., Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Fenian prisoners who were captured during the raid on the Missisquoi frontier in June last arrived here this afternoon, to be tried at a Special Term of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Bedford, which opens to-morrow, Judge JOHNSON presiding. They left Montreal this morning by special train, at 8 o'clock, in charge of Mr. PAYETTE, Governor of the Montreal Jail, and an escort of 30 good police, armed with Spencer rifles, under command of Col. ERMATINGER.

The same train brought a strong volunteer detachment, furnished by the Montreal Royals and Light Infantry, commanded by Major KENNETH CAMPBELL; Judge JOHNSON, Mr. T. K. RAMSAY, who will conduct the Fenian cases for the Crown; Col. OSBORN SMITH, who will command the force stationed at Sweetsburgh during the trials; and a number of other official gentlemen, civil and military. At Granby the party were joined by a party of local volunteers. At West Shefford station teams were in waiting to convey the party and their baggage to Sweetsburgh, where all arrived safely at 4 o'clock. A crowd of some two hundred persons who had assembled in the village to see the prisoners arrive, conducted itself with the utmost decorum, making no demonstration of any kind. The prisoners, sixteen in number, were hand-cuffed in pairs, four being in a wagon together under charge of armed policemen. With two or three exceptions they are all young lads averaging about 18 years of age. They were comfortably dressed in new suits of clothes, with comfortable overcoats, &c., with which the Canadian Government had ordered them to be provided, as when captured they were for the most part wretchedly clad. A portion of the expense, however, was borne by a fund, paid through the hands of Mr. DEVLIN, their counsel, for the same purpose. Their names are as follows:

George Crawford, James Rearden, Thomas Smith, Geo. Frederick Howard, Edward Gilgon, Fenton Holmes, Chas. McGowan, Thos. Powers, Edgar Rogers, Cornelius Owens, Terrence McDonald, Gustave Morrill, Michael Crowley, Edward Carroll, Daniel Colburn and Thos. Madden. At the entrance to the Sweetsburgh Jail Mr. PAYETTE transferred them from his custody to that of the Sheriff of Bedford District.

The Court opens at 10 to-morrow.

Messrs. RAMSEY, BUCHANAN and LANCLOT are engaged for the prosecution. Mr. BARNEY DEVLIN, it is understood, will arrive to-morrow to appear as counsel for the defence.

The Court will probably be engaged with a case of murder and one or two of larceny until the Grand Jury decide on the bills with reference to the Fenian prisoners.

Several local companies of volunteer horse arrived in the course of the evening.

TENNESSEE.

Freedmen Contracting to Work on Railroads—Sudden Death of a Nashville Physician—Opening of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 2.

Large numbers of freedmen are making contracts at Chattanooga to go southwest to work on the railroads. Building squads depart almost every day.

Dr. S. L. WHARTON, a prominent Nashville practitioner for fifteen years, was suddenly seized with a spasm while taking a dose of medicine at the counter of DONNEVILLE'S drug-store, and fell unconscious to the floor, dying in half an hour of paralysis of the heart.

After a suspension of five years, the Tennessee Institute for Deaf and Dumb, at Knoxville, will be again opened for the reception of pupils on Monday next.

The Transfer of the Hermitage Property to the Government—The Suffrage Bills.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., 30th ult., gives the following items in relation to the proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature:

In the House to-day the bill appropriating the Hermitage property and 200 acres, all joining, to Gen. GRANT, to be used as a branch of West Point Military Academy, passed its third reading and is now a law. The bill provides that should the Government refuse to accept the gift before the 4th of March next, the Governor shall dispose of all the property except the houses and 50 acres.

A bill passed on first reading authorizing the Governor to call out five regiments of loyal militia to put down insurrection and protect the ballot box.

Mr. TRIMBLE, Senator from this county, introduced a bill into the Senate to-day providing for universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and that after July, 1876, none can vote who are unable to read and write. The Franchise Committee is now burdened with suffrage bills.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Heavy Shipment of Silkworm Eggs—Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The shipment of treasure to-day, per steamer *Golden City*, was $1,166,275, of which $909,363 is for New-York.

The steamer *Alert*, from Japan, brings an invoice of 345 cases of silkworm eggs, *en route* to New-York.

Mining shares are continuing to improve; Savage, $1,890; Yellow Jacket, $1,170; Crown Point, $1,070; Gould & Curry, $515; Chollar, $221; Ophir, $220; Imperial, 127; Belcher, $140; Legal Tenders, 71¼.

FLORIDA.

Senatorial Election.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Intelligence received at Charleston reports the reëlection of MARVIN as United States Senator for six years from March.

Arrived, steamers *Lula* and *Sea Gull*, from Baltimore; steamer *Granada*, from New-York; brig *Castillian*, from Matanzas; and ship *Mary Ogden*, from Boston.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature Express Sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced the following resolutions yesterday in the House, which have been unanimously adopted in both branches of the Legislature:

Whereas, The General Assembly would do injustice to the great heart of Georgia not to give some formal expression to their respect for the character and services of the illustrious prisoner of state, JEFFERSON DAVIS. All the generous pulses of that heart are in full unison and sympathy with his sufferings and misfortunes. Its warm affections cluster around the fallen chief of a once dear but now abandoned cause. There they will cluster and centre while men admire all that is chivalric in nature, while they regard all that is noble in virtue. Therefore, the General Assembly

Resolve, That their sincerest condolence and warmest sympathy are tendered to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in his confinement, and they look forward with anxious solicitude to the day when a magnanimous and patriotic President shall put an end to his confinement, and, by the interposition of Executive clemency, restore him to a people for whom he so faithfully struggled, and on account of whom he endures with Christian fortitude the hardships of a long and rigorous imprisonment.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrivals and Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 2.

Arrived ships *Electric Spark* and *Witch of the Wave*, from Callao for Hampton Roads for orders—cargoes, guano. The latter ship reports having exchanged signals, Oct. 23, with the British ship *Lord Clyde*, from Glasgow for Calcutta—thirty-nine days out.

Ships *Messenger*, *Pactolus* and *Cadia* had all sailed from Callao for New-York.

Ships *Lawrence*, *Dreadnought* and *Swallow* were nearly ready to sail for Hampton Roads.

The United States frigate *Lancaster* was expected at Callao from San Francisco, to sail for New-York.

The *Witch of the Wave* crossed the equator on Oct. 30, and had light winds and calms until approaching the coast.

The Chicago Tunnel Open.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The remaining wall of earth in the Lake Tunnel was removed on Friday evening, but the masonry is still to be completed. Only the contractors, the City Engineer and his Assistant, and one or two reporters were present at the time the wall was removed.

The idea of a celebration seems to be indefinitely postponed. The City Engineer and his assistant proceeded from the shore end, and the contractors from the Crib end. When the two parties met at the wall it was removed by the workmen, and then the joint party proceeded to the Crib, from the top of which three cheers were given for the engineers and three for the contractors, after which the party returned to shore.

The Bridge Over the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The great suspension bridge was opened duly yesterday, and by dark forty-six thousand persons had crossed the structure. To-day fully one hundred thousand passed over and back. The crowd on the bridge all day varied from twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons, but the motion of the roadway was hardly perceptible.

Mr. ROEBLING, the builder, says the cables would readily sustain a double procession of locomotives over its entire length. The test it was put to to-day is probably the severest it will ever have.

Col W. K. BASLEY, late of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, died here to-day of consumption.

There were eight deaths from cholera in the city last week.

ARIZONA.

Message of Gov. McCormick to the Legislature.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, delivered, on the 8th of October, his message to the third legislative Assembly of the Territory. From it the following paragraphs are taken:

The total territorial indebtedness, as audited to this time, amounts to $21,051 41, and there is a balance of $249 50 in the treasury to the credit of the general fund. Of this indebtedness $15,590 is payable in gold, being the amount of bonds (and interest on the same to Jan. 4, 1867,) issued under the act of the First Assembly, approved Nov. 9, 1864, and entitled "An act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Territorial Government."

THE MINES.

If there is less excitement over our mining interests there is more confidence in their excellence, and a strengthened belief that their development will surprise the world. Ten quartz mills will have been erected in this county alone before the close of the present year. Those already in operation afford a gratifying evidence of the value of the gold ores, and as the lodes are sunk upon they show permanence and size. The appearance of sulphurets and retractory elements at a certain depth may involve the necessity of more elaborate machinery, but no obstacle will, I think, be sufficient to baffle the enterprise of our miners, who, depending more upon their own energies and capital than upon help from abroad, are determined to know no such word as fail.

The rare advantages of wood, water and climate, are more than sufficient to offset the costs of living and the heavy expense of transporting machinery here, and I believe, as I have often asserted, that there are few localities upon the Pacific coast where quartz mining may be so economically, agreeably and profitably pursued.

AGRICULTURE.

The valleys of the Territory, more extensively cultivated this year than ever before, have produced in abundant harvest. The yield of corn, vegetables and small grain is such as to prove that henceforth we need not look abroad for food; and I make no doubt that if assured their crops will be bought and promptly paid for, and they are properly protected from Indian incursions, our ranchmen will, during the ensuing year, by the favor of Heaven, raise all the breadstuffs that may be required to subsist the military force in the Territory.

THE INDIANS.

The conflict with the Apache continues, and will continue, I fear, until we are supplied with troops better suited to fight him, or the product of our mines is such as to attract a large population, and so literally to crowd him from the scene of action.

Whatever increase may be made in the military force in the Territory and however zealous and intelligent those in command may be, I have little faith in any marked or substantial success in the subjugation of the Apache until authority is given to employ the right material and in sufficient strength to maintain concerted, continuous and harassing movements against him from many points in the Territory; a systematic and unintermitting aggressive war. On the score of economy the policy of employing native volunteers, in view of their easy subsistence, is especially worthy the consideration of the Government.

Within a few months past the Wallapais and Pah-Utes have behaved badly, and there is ground for apprehension that unless promptly and severely dealt with they will seriously annoy the residents of Mohave and Pah-Ute counties, and interrupt travel upon several of our most important roads. From the small number of troops in the Territory, and the necessity of immediate self-protection, you will be asked to authorize the raising of bands of rangers or minute-men in those counties (and perhaps in others) for service when needed, and to issue Territorial scrip as a compensation for their time, which scrip they will hope to have redeemed by the General Government at a future day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona.

The steamship *Arizona*, Capt. MAURY, from Aspinwall Nov. 24, with merchandise, mails and specie to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her specie list:

SPECIE LIST.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Schepeler & Co.	26,000
Dunc'n, Sh'rm'n&Co.	$30,224	J. Probst & Co.	100
Third Nat. Bk of N.Y.	7,061	Order	530,000
J. & W. Seligman&Co.	74,700	Total	$1,127,886
Panama Railroad Co.	28,889	FROM THE ISTHMUS.	
W. Scholl & Co.	67,084	James Bishop & Co.	$820
Eugene Kelly & Co.	58,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	885
Wells, Fargo & Co	106,126	Miller & Houghton	700
Lees & Waller	201,800	Ribon & Munoz	3,943
D. H. Temple	700		
Grand total			$1,134,033

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Troubles Between the Church and State—Position of Mosquera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

The news from the Capital, Bogota, is to the 3d inst., and is interesting. President MOSQUERA, probably the most enlightened and able ruler of any of the Spanish-American Republics—decidedly the greatest soldier of the "Latin race" in South America—and who has had his "education" as a statesman, a soldier, and a scholar improved by long residences, as well in an official as in a private capacity in Europe and the United States,—and who, *not* strange to say, after this prelude, is *not* a Roman Catholic but an Unitarian,—while he has never been unjust toward the "Church," so-called, in this Republic, has ever, when in power, insisted upon its obedience to the civil authority. And the "Church," which somehow or other is never willing to accept the "logic of the situation" or acknowledge that the world *does* move, has been just as stubborn as the "Grand General" MOSQUERA—and so between the two the Republic of the United States of Colombia is bound to be kept in hot water.

When the General made his wonderful revolutionary march at the head of two or three thousand ragged soldiers from Cauca on Bogota, three or four years since, the first quarrel he had was with the clergy. This quarrel resulted in the banishment of Archbishop HERRAN, and a consequent estrangement between MOSQUERA and Gen. HERRAN, the latter the brother of the Archbishop and son-in-law of MOSQUERA. And now, when the latter becomes the Constitutional President, his first quarrel again is with the Church. Bishop ARBELAEZ, coadjutor of the Archbishop, having threatened excommunication against any one who should resort to civil jurisdiction in matters claimed by him to be within the jurisdiction or province of the Church, President MOSQUERA, for this "usurpation of the civil jurisdiction" which he declares to be "an attack upon the national sovereignty," arrested the Bishop, and by a decree of the 18th October, exiles him for six years from the Republic. The Executive also took possession of the Archbishop's palace and his archives. This had caused a tremendous excitement in Bogota. On the 15th a mob paraded the streets shouting, "Long live TOMAS I.!" (TOMAS C. DE MOSQUERA,) "Death to the Archbishop!" "War against Antioquia and Panama!" (two of the States that are at loggerheads with the President,) &c., &c. On the other side a document was circulated suggesting the assassination of MOSQUERA. The Bishop had reached Santa Martha, and would take the French steamer on the 28th for Europe, *via* Aspinwall.

President MOSQUERA had written a long "confidential" letter to the Archbishop, in which he explains his reasons for his action in the matters of the clergy. The letter is said to be very respectful, and the Archbishop promises to reply to it. The General has also issued a proclamation to the people "upon the grave questions at issue between the Executive and the clergy." How it will all end, nobody can tell. But my private opinion is that the General will be rather too much for the Church.

The 400 to 600 troops at Santa Martha for Panama are still kept in the latter city, awaiting instructions from Bogota. Some say they will only come to Panama in case this State commits some overt act against the national sovereignty.

The Legislature of Panama, before its adjournment passed a law as follows:

IN HONOR OF WM. H. ASPINWALL, JOHN L. STEPHENS AND HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The Legislative Assembly of the Sovereign State of Panama decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Legislative Assembly of the sovereign State of Panama holds in the highest esteem the services rendered to the cause of civilization and to the progress of the world by the citizens of the United States of America, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, JOHN L. STEPHENS and HENRY CHAUNCEY, who planned and carried into effect with as much energy as good faith and perseverance, the immense work of uniting the two oceans by means of an iron railroad.

ART. 2. The portrait of each of these distinguished citizens, at the cost of the public Treasury, shall be placed in the *Sala* (Reception Room) of the Executive power.

ART. 3. A copy of this law shall be sent to WM. H. ASPINWALL, and to the heirs of JOHN L. STEPHENS and HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Given in Panama, the 15th of November, 1866.

PABLO AROSEMENA, President.

JOSE MARIA VIVES LEON, Secretary.

PANAMA, Nov. 15, 1866.

Let it be published and executed.

VICENTE OLARTE G.

J. M. BERMUDEZ, Secretary of State.

The United States war ship *Mohongo* and the storeship *Farallones* have gone to San Francisco. The *Wateree* has gone to Guayaquil. The storeship *Jamestown* is now the only United States armed vessel in port. The double-ender *Mackinaw* is at Aspinwall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru and Chili—The United States Ships of War at Callao.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

By the British mail steamer *Pacific* we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th November.

The Dictator PRADO has been of course almost unanimously elected President of Peru. Col. BALTA, who proposed to run against him, had been exiled before the election, and Gen. MACHUCHA and others, who proposed to initiate a revolution against PRADO, were sent off in a ship to Chili. Gen. CASTILLA, ("Old Boots,") has also been caught and sent away to Chili. The latter was brought to Callao a prisoner on one of the British Company's steamers from the South, but so much excitement was created by the news that he was in durance in the harbor that the Government was forced to contradict it, and assert that he was merely a passenger.

HUERTA, Bishop of Puno, had been arrested by the Government, he having fulminated the ecclesiastical malediction against PRADO in consequence of his intemperance with church privileges.

The Government is erecting additional wharves at Callao, and warehouses for bonded goods. The Pacific Navigation Company have erected a free mole for the convenience of the merchants.

A letter writer says: "A rumor has been put into circulation that Admiral PEARSON, of the United States ship *Powhatan* has recently received such orders as to induce him to collect most of the ships of the South Pacific squadron, which is to be augmented by the *Brooklyn* and *Pensacola* at Callao, in anticipation of any attempt to occupy the Chinchas. The rumor is by no means improbable, and the presence of the United States naval force in the harbor of Callao is designed to show that this Government may interfere to prevent their seizure. In the meanwhile Chili is not idle, her fortification, are advancing slowly, but surely, toward completion, and her ships are being repaired and fitted for active service. At the same time the income tax will supply her with the sinews of war.

The last European advices indicate an attempted adjustment of this serio-comic strife through the mediation of France, England and the United States. If this is not contradicted by the next steamer, there may be a return of peace, but, judging by the tone of the papers, the feeling is to prosecute the war."

On the convocation of an extra session of Congress, the Opposition introduced a resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the President and his Cabinet in the management of the war with Spain, but the resolution was lost by twenty votes.

Gen. KILPATRICK, U. S. Minister to Chili, was married on the 2d of November to the Señorita LOUISA VALDERANA.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Wyand*, Capt. SELDEN, arrived at Valparaiso on the 30th October.

There is no news of interest from Bolivia and Ecuador.

Central America.

We have dates from Guatemala and Salvador to the 6th, from Nicaragua to the 9th, and from Costa Rica to the 12th inst. All the five Republics are quiet. No news.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 2 by Ocean Telegraph.

Great Excitement in Paris Over the Reports from Mexico.

The Case of the French Rebel Iron-Clads Before the Courts.

It will Probably be Settled by Arbitration.

Preparations Making for Maximilian's Reception at Trieste.

The Case of the Princess Charlotte Considered Hopeless.

Trouble Apprehended from the Reform Meeting in London To-day.

Precautions Against Irish Disturbances at Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

FRANCE.

Great Excitement Over the Mexican News.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 2.

A dispatch from America announcing the occupation of Matamoras by United States troops has caused a marked sensation here.

The French Iron-Clads.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The case of Arman Fils *vs.* The United States, concerning the iron-clad vessels built for the Confederates through Messrs. ERLANGER, SLIDELL & BULLOCK, which came up before the First Tribunal of the Seine, it is thought will be settled by arbitration.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Expected at Trieste—The Health of the Princess Charlotte.

TRIESTE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Preparations are being made here to receive the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who is expected to arrive in an Austrian war-vessel at an early date.

Advices received from Miramar report that the case of the Empress CHARLOTTE is said by her consulting physician to be hopeless.

ENGLAND.

Trouble Apprehended in London—Troops to be Sent to Keep Liverpool and Glasgow Quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

All the regular troops in the city will be strictly confined to the precincts of their barracks during the Reform Meeting which takes place here on Monday.

Lieut. MAURY, late Confederate Naval Commander, has arrived in London.

It is quite probable that troops will be sent to Liverpool and Glasgow on account of the bad feeling that prevails among the Irish in those cities.

IRELAND.

The Government Officers Making Large Numbers of Arrests.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

Many arrests of Fenians have been made by the Government officers in Ireland.

PRUSSIA.

A Prussian Admiral Coming to This Country.

The King of Prussia has decided to send Prince ADELBERT, lately created an Admiral, to the United States, to study the modern improvements in naval construction. The naval system of the United States will be adopted as a model in the formation of the Prussian service, rather than that of England.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Palmyra*, Capt. BROWN, from New-York, has arrived out.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 3—2:30 A. M.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, MCGUIGAN, Liverpool Nov. 21, Queenstown Nov. 22, with merchandize and 433 passengers to JOHN G. DALE.

Nov. 21, 22 miles southwest of South Stack, passed steamship *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool.

Nov. 22, 197 miles West of Fastnet, passed Steamship *Australasian*, from Boston for Liverpool; Nov. 33, latitude 43.04, longitude 60.45, passed Steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool; Dec. 2, 213 miles East of Sandy Hook, passed a Hamburg steamer and two bark-rigged steamers, bound East.

PASSENGERS—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Attritt, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Gownell, J. B. Bode, Mrs. S. Mitchell and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. May, Rev. C. C. Wakefield, M. C. Hiffin, Miss Bull, C. R. Daniels, J. B. Battie, Capt. C. B. Nelson, Mrs. Kay, Dr. A. B. Leonberger, Mr. R. Purcell, W. R. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Berry and Misses Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Comings, Mr. and Mrs. Godwin, J. K. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Crather and three children.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan Occupied by the Liberals—Reported Death of Chicuapue by Order of Corona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The steamer *Montana* arrived to-day from New-York.

Consul GODOEY has received positive information of the occupation of Mazatlan by the Liberal Gen. CORONA, Nov. 14.

Letters from President JUAREZ and the Minister of State, LERDO DE TEJADA, says, Gen. PLACIDO VEGA expected CHICUAPUE to coöperate with the President, and hopes are entertained here that the news of his death by order of CORONA may prove incorrect.

It is stated that Senator NYE's chances of re-election in Nevada have improved recently, and that [illegible] returned to Congress.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS. By WM. F. G. SHANKS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

During the war Mr. SHANKS gained a good reputation as one of the most enterprising army correspondents, and he has since turned his experiences to good account by summing up his reminiscences of distinguished Generals in magazine articles which are brought together for preservation in this volume. Very evidently Mr. SHANKS has unlimited confidence in himself, and his conclusions, which it is very plain are formed hastily and often upon data altogether insufficient, are dashed down with a degree of assurance which is decidedly amusing, and which may possibly involve him in difficulty if he should ever happen to fall in with some of the distinguished gentlemen about whom he writes with such freedom. But, after all, this very license of expression, however disagreeable it may be to those who are the objects of it, will prove to be the most attractive characteristic of the volume, so far as the public are concerned, and since Mr. SHANKS writes for them, he may be left to settle his account with the Generals at his leisure. Gen. SHERMAN is first introduced to the reader, and he is pronounced to be "without doubt the most original and eccentric, though not the most powerful—the most interesting, though not the most impressive character developed by the rebellion. He is by far the most brilliant General, but not by any means the most reliable; the most fascinating, but not the most elegant; the quickest, but not the safest; the first to resolve, but not the most resolute." And then, in another sentence, three of our leading Generals are thus sketched: "Gen. SHERMAN may be considered as first among the strategists of the war, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS as first among the tacticians; but GRANT, combining the qualities of both tactician and strategist, must always be ranked as greatly the superior of both THOMAS and SHERMAN." Then returning to Gen. SHERMAN, Mr. SHANKS says that "he may be described as a bundle of nerves all strung to their greatest tension. No woman was ever more painfully nervous; but there is nothing of the woman's weakness in SHERMAN' restlessness. It is not, as with others, a defect of the organization; it is really SHERMAN's greatest strength, for from it results the brilliancy of conception and design which has characterized his strategic movements, the originality which has appeared in his views on political economy and the policy of war, and the overwhelming energy which is 'his all in all,' the secret and cause of his great success." Among the numerous illustrations given of Gen. SHERMAN's fertility of resource and his resistless energy, the following is perhaps the most pointed and interesting. It occurred when SHERMAN assumed command at Nashville in March, 1864, and when the great difficulty in the way of an advance from Chattanooga upon the enemy, then covering Atlanta and the Georgia railroads, was the lack of provisions at Chattanooga and Knoxville. Mr. SHANKS writes:

> "The military agent of the railroads from Nashville to Chattanooga was running through to the army at the latter point about ninety car-loads of rations per day. This merely served to feed the army then gathered there; nothing was accumulating for the Spring campaign. Gen. SHERMAN demanded the cause of this insufficient supply of rations. The agent reported that he needed both cars and locomotives, and added it was impossible to obtain them. Gen. SHERMAN answered that nothing was impossible, and immediately began to devise means by which to remedy the evil. After a short deliberation he decided to seize a sufficiency of cars and locomotives in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and at once went to work to do so. In an incredibly short space of time he extended the northern terminus of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad through the former city, a distance of three miles, to the Ohio River. On the levee, or wharf, he built an inclined plane to the water's edge. One of the ferry-boats which plied between Louisville and Jeffersonville was seized, and especially prepared by the laying of rails across its bow and stern to carry cars and locomotives. On the Indiana side of the river he extended the Jeffersonville Railroad through that town to the Ohio River, and built another inclined plane from the bluff on which the town is situated down the steep wharf to the water's edge. At the same time he ordered the impressment of the necessary cars and locomotives from the various Northwestern railroads, taking them off routes as far north as Chicago, and rushed them off to Nashville, crossing the Ohio by the means he had provided. The effect was soon visible. In a month after this movement began the railroad agents reported that they were running two hundred and seventy cars per day through to Chattanooga. By the 20th of April, the day SHERMAN left Nashville to begin his Atlanta campaign, he had accumulated at Knoxville eighteen, and at Chattanooga thirteen days' rations for his whole army of 120,000 men. The energy which inspired the railroad agents was communicated to the quartermasters located at Nashville, and the result was the increase of the laboring force of this Department from four or five thousand to nearly sixteen thousand men. During the progress of this work Gen. SHERMAN required the Railroad agents and Quartermasters to report progress daily. I happened to be in his office one morning when Assistant Quartermaster Gen. JAMES L. DONNALSON reported a small increase in the number of cars forwarded on that day over the supply of the day before. Gen. SHERMAN received the announcement with more evidences of gratification than he would have shown on hearing of a heavy reinforcement of his numbers, for at this time he had more men than he well knew what to do with. "That's good!' he exclaimed—' that's good, DONNALSON; we'll be ready for the start:' and then he hastily resumed his seat, and made a rapid calculation of some sort, which he showed with much apparent delight to Gens. DONNALSON and WEBSTER, the latter his chief of staff. He could not have been more delighted if he had heard the news of a great victory."

A curious story is related of SHERMAN's simplicity in style and carelessness in personal habits. When he first arrived in the "City of Rocks," the manager of the "New Nashville Theatre," we are told, waited on him with the tender of a private box. The General declined it, and instead of appearing in a private box, would be found very frequently sitting in the pit of the theatre surrounded by his "boys in blue," and laughing at the comicalities or applauding the "points" with as much gusto as any of the audience. This affectation of the republican in manners gained him more notice than if he had sat in a private box, and everybody enjoyed seeing him there except the manager, who complained that it was injuring his business. No officer dared to sit in a private box with SHERMAN present in the pit, and these places became, during SHERMAN's stay, "a beggarly account of empty boxes" indeed.

Next in order we have a sketch of "THOMAS as a tactician," and the following contrast is drawn between the two:

"SHERMAN derives his strength from the momentum resulting from the rapidity with which he moves; THOMAS moves slowly, but with equally resistless power, and accomplishes his purposes by sheer strength. SHERMAN is naturally the dashing leader of light, flying battalions; THOMAS the director of heavily-massed columns. He may be called heavy ordnance in contradistinction to SHERMAN, who may be likened to a whole battery of light rifle-guns; or, in the language of the prize ring, SHERMAN is a light-weight and quick fighter, while THOMAS is a heavy, ponderous pugilist, whose every blow is deadly. SHERMAN jumps at conclusions; THOMAS' mind and body act with equal deliberation, his conclusions being arrived at after long and mature reflection. SHERMAN never takes thought of unexpected contingencies or failure. There is always a remedy for any failure of a part of THOMAS' plans, or for the delinquencies of subordinates. SHERMAN never hesitates to answer; THOMAS is slow to reply. One is quick and positive; the other is slow, but equally positive. THOMAS thinks twice before speaking once; and when he speaks, his sentences are arranged so compactly and, as it were, so economically, that they convey his idea at once. It is given as advice, but men receive it as an order, and obey it implicitly."

GRANT, SHERIDAN, HOOKER and ROUSSEAU then follow in order. In the seventh chapter the peculiarities of various Generals are grouped together, and those of our veteran soldiers are hastily sketched in the concluding chapter. Every reader of the book will at once perceive that Mr. SHANKS is by no means so impartial in his estimates of some of our Generals as he insists that he has tried to be, but those whose favorites he abuses or deprecates, will be entertained by the accounts of others to whom the writer pays his respects, for despite his reckless manner of writing and assertions for the correctness of which the word of the author himself alone is given, the book is thoroughly entertaining and amusing, and it also has the advantage of being devoted to subjects of which the public are not yet, and probably, never will be tired of reading.

THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER. Being an inductive Exposition of Phonography, with its application to all branches of Reporting, and affording the fullest instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher; also intended as a School-book. By JAMES E. MUNSON, Official Stenographer to the Surrogate's Court of New-York. 1 vol. 12mo. ROBERT H. JOHNSTON & Co.

The employment of short-hand writing as a means of saving time and labor is rapidly extending. A few years ago it was confined to the reporting of legislative debates, leading political speeches, and a few very important law cases; now short-hand writers are employed officially in the Courts of New-York and other cities, and large numbers of our lawyers, doctors, ministers, authors and professional men generally have learned that by dictating their papers, speeches, letters, sermons or books, to skillful stenographers, they can save valuable time and avoid much of the most irksome part of their labors. This is the latest, and in most respects by far the best book on Phonography that has yet been published. It fully justifies its comprehensive title. Its two most prominent points of superiority are, first, the abandonment of the old anomalous "turn-over" method of modifying several of the stem consonant-signs, which marred the harmony of the system and made it unnecessarily complex; and second, the discarding of the arbitrary division of Phonography into two styles, the "corresponding" and the "reporting;" a division which, without affording a single compensating advantage, tended to foster a disconnected and lengthy style of writing wholly incompatible with reporting habits, and the presentation of the system as an unbroken whole. The chapter on preparing copy for the press, proof-reading, and on reporting, are original features of this work, and will be found valuable by any reporter, no matter what system of short-hand he may write. The book adheres closely, throughout, to general principles, avoiding all exceptional expedients; and in every part of it there are a clearness of arrangement and an exactness and conciseness of statement and illustration which peculiarly fit it for use as a text-book in schools and for a self-instructor.

THE FABLES OF ESOP. With illustrations by HENRY L. STEPHENS. Lithographed by JULIUS BIEN. New-York: EDWARD H. WEED.

It is a very easy thing for men to make beasts of themselves, but very few have the facility which Mr. H. L. STEPHENS, the well-known and popular artist, possesses, of reversing the operation by converting animals into men, and clothing them apparently with all the attributes of humanity. Mr. STEPHENS has heretofore exercised this remarkable faculty mainly for the amusement of the young, as the illustrations in *Our Young Folks* and the holiday publications of this and previous years prove; but he has at last entered into a new field, and one, too, where older persons can follow him with pleasure. No American artist is so well fitted as he to interpret with the pencil the famous fables of ESOP, so large a proportion of which depend for their point and significance upon the impersonation of human beings by animals, and in the illustrations to this handsome quarto Mr. STEPHENS has surpassed all his previous efforts. The fables, which are given entire, are one hundred and ten in number, and fifty-six of these are illustrated. All of these designs display marked originality of conception, and a humor which is as rare as it is genuine. They are, moreover, elaborated with great care and delicacy, and every one of them bears abundant evidence to the thoroughness and enthusiasm with which Mr. STEPHENS has entered into the spirit of the great master of fable. The illustrations, which are executed by lithography, exhibit forcibly and conclusively the capacity of that process for the most delicate and artistic work, and in connection with the superb typography of the fables themselves, make the volume the handsomest produced here the present season.

SKIRMISHING. By the author of "Who Breaks Pays." New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

In *Who Breaks Pays* we had a novel written with great vivacity and spirit, but marred by some defects in the plot. *Skirmishing* is not a work of so much pretension, but the story, which is quite original in conception, is told with great ease and naturalness, and sparkles with life. The title of the work might lead some to imagine that it is founded upon incidents of the war; but it is simply a story of English life, in which the "skirmishing" is carried on between a young clergyman, the lady to whom he is engaged and a third character, for a description of whom the book itself must be consulted. It is not often that love scenes are described so naturally and with so much delicacy as they are in this very entertaining novel.

Miscellaneous.

—Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have published the second part of that admirable aid to children just commencing to climb the hill of knowledge—*Reading Without Tears*. The hints given to the teacher by Mrs. MORTIMER, the author, suggest one danger in her method which should be carefully guarded against by the instructor. Omitting the silent letters in spelling will inevitably beget bad habits and make the subsequent acquirement of correct orthography almost impossible. It is to be feared that this practice will cause more tears to be shed in learning to spell by this system than are saved in learning to read.

—The Historical Society of this City has just issued a descriptive catalogue of the objects now on exhibition in its Museum and Gallery of Art. The Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities and the Lennox Collection of Nineveh Sculptures are in the Museum; and the Art Gallery contains the entire collection of the "New-York Gallery," which has been permanently placed in the custody of the Society, with the "Bryan Gallery of Christian Art." The pamphlet in which these curiosities and paintings are catalogued is well arranged and neatly printed.

—Number fifty-nine, the last of the ninth volume of the *Rebellion Record*, contains steel engravings of Gens. GEO. REYNOLDS and JOHN NEWTON. Its letter-press comprises numerous rebel reports of the battle of Sharpsburg, with documents relating to the Red River campaign,—the official reports of Gens. BANKS, FRANKLIN, &c.

— The cook-books issued by Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS are so numerous that they will have to be specially catalogued before long. The last addition to the series is *The National Cook Book*. It is written by a lady of Philadelphia, a practical housewife, and author of *The Family Save All*. It claims to be concise and simple in its explanations, and to be purely American.

—LORING of Boston, has added to his *Railway Library*, a reprint of that rollicking and amusing novel of English life, *Lords and Ladies*. It is hard to see why this series should be called the *Railway Library*, for the manner of printing the books composing it, with the lines running across the page, makes it next to impossible to read them in the cars.

—*London Society*, one of the best of the English magazines, which has already quite a large circulation in this country, is to be reprinted by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, by arrangement with the London publishers. It will be elegantly printed at the Riverside Press. The issue will commence with the January number, which may be expected on the first day of that month.

—Mrs. WHITNEY's story, *A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life*, which has been running through *Our Young Folks* during the last year, has been issued in a tasteful volume by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The illustrations, by HOPPIN, which have accompanied the story in the Magazine are, of course, given in the book, and add greatly to its attractiveness.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish on Saturday, Dec. 15, a new book by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, entitled *The Bride of Llewellyn*.

—The *Haunted Wood: A Legend of the Mohawk in* 1778, by EDWARD S. ELLIS, is the third of the "Sunnyside Series" which is published by Messrs. CHAPMAN & Co., of this City.

— The illustrated edition of JEAN INGELOW's poems is nearly ready for publication. Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, will publish it.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

Measures Taken in South Carolina to Encourage Immigrants—An Able Report—Old Prejudices Exploded—Population the Source of Wealth—What is to be Done with the Freedmen—A Liberal Policy Likely to Prevail, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 29, 1866.

In former letters I have alluded to the earnest spirit with which the people of this State are bestirring themselves to stimulate and encourage immigration. I have obtained to-day an advance copy of a very interesting document on this subject, namely, the report of the Special Committee, appointed at the last (extra) session of the Legislature, "on Encouraging European Immigration, and to Correspond with Governments, Societies and Persons." The report is quite long, covering some 44 pages of printed matter, and is an elaborate and exhaustive paper. Col. JOHN A. WAGENER, the Chairman of the Committee and author of the report, is a prominent and intelligent German citizen of Charleston, identified with the State by interest and by long residence here. During the war he served with some distinction in the Confederate ranks, as commander of a regiment of light artillery, chiefly composed of Germans; and, at the last State election, he was chosen Chairman of the delegation that represents this City in the General Assembly. The report which he is about to present is so interesting as to justify me in making some extended extracts for the information of the readers of the TIMES.

VALUE OF THE EMANCIPATED BLACK POPULATION.

The Committee, after brief allusion to the obstacles they had to encounter in the course of their investigation, say:

It may not be improper, first, briefly to review our prospects in regard to our present laboring population, for the purpose of enabling us to judge reasonably correctly in how far immigration would now be beneficial, or perhaps even a necessity, in South Carolina. Your Committee do not agree with numbers of our people in the opinion that the colored population will henceforth be entirely useless, and rather an evil than an advantage to the State. On the contrary, they think that the State will want all her laboring population, and that by patience, liberal dealing, and wise and humane regulations for their enlightenment and moral and social improvement, the colored people will become again valuable in our agricultural developments. But it is obvious that as their numbers have been very much reduced, especially in some of the upper and middle districts of the State; as they are not available as formerly, especially during this, their transition period, which may continue for years; and as, by the continual interference of selfish fanatics, it is impossible to rely with cerainty upon their steady application to one certain branch of industry, some other arrangements have become necessary to reëstablish on a true foundation our agricultural interest. Besides, we do now know that, very generally, the colored women refuse to do field work as formerly, which reduces the working force materially in every event. And yet another possibility should be considered in connection with the labor question. The negro, having now become a freeman, becomes liable to all the vicissitudes of the freeman of his race. The slave increased 23½ per cent., the colored free people only one per cent., *inclusive of escaped slaves*, during the last decade. It may reasonably be concluded that the African race in America, in a state of freedom, will eventually die out. The City registrar of Boston reports for the five years ending 1859, "that the number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a correct registry has been kept, the colored deaths are one in twenty-four; and, in Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births, against 306 deaths among the free colored. In the State registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births. The Superintendent of the United States census says: "In a simple statement, when viewed apart from the liberations or manumissions in the Southern States, the aggregate free colored in this country must represent nearly what is termed a stationary population, characterized by an equality of the current of births and deaths." Our own experience of the last few years confirms this, at least. But the colored population of South Carolina presents itself to our reflection in still another aspect. Supposing the party that is so much interested in disseminating their political principles in the South should determine to make our State their base of operations, and encourage by all means, whether fair or foul, the immigration into our borders of colored people from other States! Then we might, indeed, obtain a sufficiency of laboring force, but upon what contingencies! It has been asserted that numbers of colored freedmen from other States have already located in the lower portions of South Carolina, and are continually increasing by discharged soldiers and others. The white and colored population of this State being now about equal, how long will the whites sustain their supremacy under the continuous excitements of political convulsions? Gen. EASLEY, in his very excellent speech last Winter, says: "Democracy finds its full expression only in universal suffrage, and the time is not far distant when that right will be extended to all classes in this country, irrespective of race or color. * * * The jealousy or the policy of its leading men may delay for a time the second triumph of this (Republican) party, but he has read the past to little purpose who does not see that it must soon again carry its measures, and that suffrage and every other prerogative of political power which the white man may enjoy in the South, will be extended in equal degree to the blacks. But I will not pause here to depict what must follow. Social degradation, the amalgamation of the races, and a once proud and prosperous people sinking into poverty and falling lower and lower in the scale of civilization. Can we escape from the worst consequences of this dreadful evil? It will and can only be by the rapid increase of the white population, so that the Caucasian race may be able to control the legislation, to shape the policy and direct the destiny of the State." Should such reported immigration into South Carolina of colored people from other States be a fact, we may, by that means, obtain a sufficiency of laboring power, but with all the dangers of their numerical superiority staring us in the face. How can the people of proud South Carolina reconcile themselves to the idea of being represented and governed by their blacks, or even of merging their descendants into a race of mongrels, which might be the consequence? However, be these apprehensions groundless or reasonable, there is no doubt that at present the demand for laborers exceeds the supply. And how shall we obtain this supply with perfect safety for ourselves, except from overcrowded Europe? Can we rely upon the colored race to perform our plantation and farm work as heretofore? After the experience of this year, gentlemen may be reasonably prepared to answer this question tolerably correctly. According to the calculations of Commodore MAURY, the South has lost by her late unfortunate revolution in property the enormous sum of seven billions of dollars—but she can recover. Her resources are incalculable. She can get a great and decided preponderance of industrious, frugal and patriotic whites, and by their influence and example induce the colored race to habits of honesty, industry and law. There is no doubt, viewing the question of Southern resuscitation in all its bearings, that immigration is an absolute Southern necessity. A gentleman of enlarged views, residing in one of our middle districts, recently wrote as follows: "Prior to the late war the population of South Carolina was, in round numbers, seven hundred thousand, nearly equally divided between white and black. This gave us but twenty-three persons to the square mile. The territory of the State under thrifty cultivation, and with a general introduction of all kinds of manufactures, can be made to sustain four millions with ease. The great policy, nay, for the work of regeneration, the paramount necessity before us is to secure, as rapidly as we can, this increase of population. To this all the aims of the State, and towns, and cities, should be addressed. It should be the object equally of merchants, planters and mechanics. Legislators should meditate the subject with the most earnest and profound study, and should appropriate, whenever this is possible, the funds of the State and chief cities to the encouragement of immigration from foreign parts. It would be far better to increase our population by concentrating all our funds on this object, even though we deny ourselves the use of most of the popular institutions, to which we have hitherto dedicated this money. With the increase of population we shall be supplied with funds enough for all purposes of art, science, education, &c." Judge ALDRICH, one of our truest and most patriotic South Carolinians, recently charged the Grand Jury of Charleston: "Immigration will induce competition, which will be very necessary to make black labor available. Heretofore the slaves were compelled to work by coercion, as the privates and the sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States, England and France. * * * * The negro in the future will not have the fear of corporal punishment, but he must be coerced to work or he will be idle. The question is, how can he be coerced? Competition is the only answer. We must convince him that he must work or starve. I am well aware that in this competition the black man will go down here just as he has gone down before the white man in the North; but this condition is forced upon us, and however repugnant the idea may be, with our hereditary notion of protection to that class, we must accept it and work out our destiny. It is the simple question of sustenance and life. The white people have to live and support their wives and children, and by their superior intelligence, industry and constancy, they must demonstrate to the black people and to the world, that this is our country, not theirs. It is a cruel destiny, and to all of us a very mournful thought, but not unto us is to be attributed the blame. * * * *

IMMIGRATION AS A SOURCE OF CAPITAL AND WEALTH.

The Report, after citing instances to show the influx of capital which invariably attends immigration, to a greater or less degree, continues:

But, beside this simple and unquestionable increase of the wealth of the State by immigration, the investment of the same in lands, to be occupied by the owners in small tracts, closely and industriously cultivated, must at least double that wealth and the objects of resource and taxation. Gen. TOCHMAN thinks that by proper efforts the South can get 100,000 immigrants a year—that would give her in cash $12,500,000. If these 100,000 immigrants purchase real property to the worth of their money, that property by such distribution and the improvements, consequent upon the increase of population, would double in value in one year, thereby increasing the tax resources of the South just $25,000,000, beside the capitation tax, wherever such is laid. It has been argued that the $200,000,000 invested by South Carolina in slave property, has not been lost to the community as a whole, but that every slave has become himself the owner of so much of his industry and labor as it formerly was worth to his master. If this should be so, may we not then very properly assume that every immigrant that comes to the South will be worth to those States, by virtue of his labor and industry, an equal amount of the value of the former slaves, say $500? And, in consideration of this increase in the resources of the Southern States by the introduction of immigration, will any one say that we can offer too high a price for it by adopting proper measures for its encouragement and protection, even at any considerable outlay in cash means? In estimating the real value of immigration, we must, besides counting the cash capital which is actually brought in by the immigrant, always bear in mind what has already, on a former occasion, been averred by one of your committee, "that the old and decrepid very rarely emigrate, but the man in his prime and the youthful and energetic."

EFFECTS OF PREJUDICE AND INTOLERANCE.

In viewing this question of immigration we should consider both our past and our future. Our past may have been pleasant and prosperous enough, but might it not have been much more pleasant and prosperous? Be that as it may, the past is irrevocably gone, and with it the institution on which its prosperity was founded. Now then, our future! Are we content to remain, can we remain, satisfied with our present labor arrangements? Have we no desire to improve our condition? Have we no ambition to become powerful and rich as a people? Is it not obvious that we cannot remain as we are—that we must either sink or rise with the obtaining revolution in our affairs? It is the duty of a patriotic legislator always, but more especially in a crisis of his country, to absolve his mind from all selfishness and prejudice, and to look to the welfare of the whole as the noblest points of his aims and efforts. We appreciate with grateful pleasure, that numerous minds are now honestly and earnestly employed in devising means for our general resuscitation, but to the discerning it is also obvious that the interests, peculiar aspirations and traditional ambitions of classes very much clog our reasonings. It has been said, "we need both skill and capital in order to speedy success in the various arts, manufactures and sciences. These can be supplied at once by immigration, and very slowly in any other way." This is no doubt correct. But the same writer, who has, however, always been a hater and traducer of the foreign immigrant, goes on to say: "We must encourage immigration, not of farmers, for we understand Southern farming far better than any immigrant. We need not sell a foot of our land!" In this he is truly mistaken. The Southerner has been a planter, his main object has been the cultivation of the great staple products, in very small numbers was he a farmer. The South requires a multitude of farmers to raise the produce that she has heretofore paid the West and North for, and to redeem herself by raising the numerous, almost unlimited kinds of agricultural riches, which her soil and climate is ready to yield profusely, and for which her money has heretofore gone to other lands. The advice, not to sell a foot of our land, is peculiarly unfortunate in other respects. If there has been a great evil, a vital canker in the power and prosperity of the South, it was the prevailing inordinate desire for extensive areas of lands, which could never be used for any advantageous purpose, but were only representative of idle capital, affording no return to the owner, and being of no profit to the community. We remember the purchase of 20,000 acres of land from a gentleman in one of our upper districts, on which there lived at the time about twenty tenants, yielding but a nominal if any income in rents. These lands are now occupied by about 3,000 souls, have increased twenty times at least in value, and are paying a handsome interest to the State in the way of taxes. Yes, these very lands have sent forth as a tribute to the State in her late days of peril over a hundred stalwart Southern patriots and warriors; alas! the greater number of them never to return. The same writer goes on to say: "Labor is cheap and abundant with us." Is this so? Do we not know to the contrary? He furthermore thinks that "while we need and would encourage immigration, we also would like to have, as near as possible, a homogeneous population. We do not want colonies of foreigners, speaking a different language from our own, having different habits and customs and modes of thought, and accustomed to different laws and institutions. Especially are such foreigners objectionable, when they settle, as they are apt to do, in distinct colonies or communities in town or country. * * * Our Northern neighbors are of the same descent as ourselves, (in 1862, Mr. FITZHUGH deemed the Southern people of Latin descent!) speak the same language, have been accustomed to the same laws and political institutions, have habits and customs, and modes of thought, very much like our own, &c." Your Committee would not have noticed in their report such erroneous and injurious speculations as the above, had they not been very extensively circulated by means of *De Bow's Review*, and in that manner might exercise an influence to the very great detriment of Southern success, recuperation and prosperity. The proper answer may partly be found in Gen. EASLEY's argument of last year: "Experience has shown us that when Europeans come among us they adopt our habits and ideas, and it matters not in what numbers they come, they come expecting to assume the language and habits of those among whom they may settle. * * * The Yankee goes forth carrying his own character with him, and determined to force it upon others. And his incorrigible and limitless egotism and indomitable perseverance often enables him in the end to stamp the impress of his own mind upon those around him." To this may be added the following extract from a published letter to the Governor of South Carolina, Oct. 1853: "Your Excellency cannot but have noticed that the immigrant, inexperienced as he is in American manners, usually adopts the ideas and views of that community which he first enters on his arrival in this country. He is enthusiastic for his new home, and embraces readily whatsoever is represented to his heart and imagination as truly American. Thus do we find the immigrant in the North and West after a while with Northern and Western opinions; and if ever he is charged with all sorts of isms, demagogueism, socialism, young Americanism, and rowdyism, he has very seldom brought all this from home, but has found it in his 'promised land,' and adopted it as one of the necessary qualifications of a good patriot. He is surely less sinning than sinned against! And in this manner do we find the adopted citizens of the South adhere to Southern opinions and views with the same tenacity and independence as the native born inhabitants of these climes, and are as firm supporters of our institutions." The late war has demonstrated the correctness of the above views by the rivers of blood that our adopted Southern citizens have offered on the altar of their beloved Southern home.

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IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURES.

Years ago the chairman of your committee, in advocating the encouragement of immigration, urged upon the Southern public the true policy of counteracting Northern interference with our institutions and policy, and Northern preponderance in wealth and power by establishing home manufactories and working up our staple on the soil which produced it. This is now our true policy more than ever before, and it is pleasant to perceive that it is already being initiated by some of our Southern sister States. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia a number of cotton factories are in the course of construction. Let us sell our surplus lands, and invariably invest the proceeds in shares in manufacturing companies. Let them be formed in every district, in every eligible position on this principle, and the results will be a source of joy and astonishment to every true-hearted Carolinian. South Carolina must wake up to her true interest, and whoever among her patriots does the most to rouse her energies, deserves best of her "generations unborn," as well as of her present suffering people. Let stay laws be ever so popular now, their effect and their good, if any, is only transient, and the day is, therefore, not distant when he who has dared to lay the corner-stone of our future prosperity, even against popular prejudice and clamor, will certainly meet the reward of popular acknowledgment. It is really wonderful what natural riches South Carolina does possess which have been utterly neglected. The most valuable minerals abound in her middle and upper districts, but they are not gathered, and are suffered to remain in their mother earth, as on the day of their creation. While our State is blessed with the growth of the great staple products of rice and cotton, there is hardly a plant in God's universe which does not find in her borders a congenial home. While our rivers should resound with the busy hum and clatter of machinery, every hill should be crowned with the luxuriance of the grape. It has been correctly calculated that the average product of the labor of each operative in the Northern factories is $996 per year, and yet the greater number by far of them are women and children! How much is the year's value of a first-class Carolina field hand? The average product of an acre of grapes in Ohio is $600. Can cotton do as much? In 1860, Ohio produced 562,640 gallons of wine, and yet South Carolina is the natural home of the grape. The writer of this report has gathered wild grapes in our mountain districts, which were excellently adapted to make a good wine, rich in saccharine matter, and susceptible of the most unlimited improvement. The yield of the orchards in New-York in 1860, was nearly $4,000,000. South Carolina, it is now known, can grow every fruit with facility. And why not? Do we not know that the wild apple, pear, cherry and plum, grow with hedge-like thickness almost everywhere in our middle and upper districts? Our forests them with wild fruits and medicinal roots and barks of every kind fit for distillation. But who gathers them? In 1860, Ohio produced 2,166 pounds of silk. South Carolina only 20 pounds. And yet the mulberry is almost of spontaneous growth in all parts of our State, and will flourish everywhere without any care or attention. New-York produced 9,655,542 pounds of hops, South Carolina only 122 pounds. And yet there is not a homestead in our blessed State which might not be covered with the beautiful creeper, until our land would be a paradise of bowers. Ah, yes! God has been very kind to us, and yet our people hanker and sigh after stranger homes in South America, and will make no effort to redeem their fortunes in the land of their fathers. What, then, shall save the good old State? Is it not immigration? Increased white industrious population and their capital? Let them come from wherever they may—from Yankee land, from Europe—so they bring us industrious habits, health, strength, and a will, they must be welcome. Yes, let them come, let them plant, sow, and reap, and the more prosperous they become the sooner they will be South Carolinians in interest, feelings, views, aspirations and deed.

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PRIVATE SCHEMES FOR SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

After giving an account of various private enterprises, professing to have in view the development of Southern resources, the report continues:

The question with us will be, "Will all these plans, schemes and associations benefit our State, or the people of our State generally?"

All associations have a profit in view; the larger the same, the better they will be pleased. And of whom is this profit to be made? Out of the landowner and the immigrant, unquestionably. It is true, the landowner may become a shareholder in the concern, but he will withal have to pay his part towards an extravagant interest of the Northern capital and management, and in reality but a part of the capital realized for lands in this State will revert to the uses of the inhabitants of this State. Besides, it must be borne in mind that these associations extend their sphere of speculation not only to the South, but more especially to the favorite North and West, wherever their profits shall be largest. If they are then of very little profit to the Southern landowners, admitting that they can do them no immediate harm, they are positively conflicting with the interest of the immigrant. He will have to pay the greater portion of their dividends, being through their agency compelled to pay a higher price for the lands which are to be his future home, than he would have had to without such interference or agency. However, as regards the immigrants, the evil has already nearly corrected itself, for they will not purchase from associations and companies if they can possibly avoid it, having been warned against their influence and being warned by the benevolent every day.

The German Society of New-York consists of wealthy and prominent Germans, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and professional gentlemen, whose object it is to aid and assist the German immigrant in all difficulties with advice and pecuniary help. The members do not derive, nor do they ever expect any benefit from their common fund, and their contributions are voluntary, some giving as much as $500 annually, others less, down to $5 per year, according to their several inclinations. They have an office open, with salaried secretaries and attendants, and being entirely disinterested and purely benevolent in their objects, this noble charity has a very great influence, and their advice and official reports have much weight and are greatly relied upon in every part of Germany. And it will be observed, how unjust even these just-minded people are, and therefore how difficult it will be for us to counteract such erroneous impressions, and how necessary to adopt measures to appear before the world in a true light. Although we may not be as wise, as good, as industrious, liberal and noble, as we conceit ourselves to be, yet we certainly are a thousand times better than what Europe has been taught to regard us. The Irish in New-York have a similar society, with nearly the same objects as the Germans, but we have not been able to obtain their reports and views, nor is it thought that they are so much interested in the South as the Germans seem to be.

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A LIBERAL POLICY URGED ON THE STATE.

Your Committee have endeavored to ascertain the views and measures of our sister States in regard to immigration. Although most of them have seen and partly appreciated the great value of immigration, their laws have simply consulted their own immediate interest, without caring much for that of the immigrant. While some of them have appointed agents and Commissioners to hold forth their advantages in cheap lands, favorable climates, variety of productions, beneficial institutions, &c., but very few of them, in fact, as far as we could learn, New-York only, have deemed it necessary to protect the stranger by proper laws against sharpers and speculators, and to furnish him facilities for his future prosperity. South Carolina has always been most generous, just and noble, let her make such laws as will do for the immigrant that which she would desire should be done for her own children in the land of the stranger; and it will be like throwing her "bread upon the waters, to return to her again after many days." For in the liberality of our laws, as much as in the superior value of our resources, will be founded our only hope of diverting the stream of emigration from the favored West to our shores. The immigrant is no less careful in the selection of his future home than are our own people, that are now looking to Mexico and South America, and we know are greatly influenced by the laws there existing, as they may be favorable or unfavorable to them.

The report then gives a detailed summary of the Emigration laws of the several States and recommends several of their provisions for imitation.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE EMIGRATION.

Your Committee have already expressed the conviction that private emigrant agencies are rather to be deprecated than favored, and in this opinion they have been strengthened by the views of the benevolent and well-meaning. The States should control and immediately supervise all such institutions, thereby creating that mutual confidence and perfect fair dealing which is essential to success and which will exert a supreme and beneficial influence, and cannot be made subservive of private speculation. In connection with this, however, the organization of proprietors for mutual benefit, and when they have lands adjoining, for the readier sale of large tracts to accommodate immigrant societies, may be very judicious and commendable.

It has been objected by a gentleman in the last session that in case his lands were registered in the books of the Commissioner at an appraised price, and by the force of circumstances—perhaps by the advantages accruing from immigration—these lands should materially improve in their value, would he be bound to sell them at the appraised price? While admitting by his own argument that immigration may have such advantageous influences, it does not rebut the great utility of a public bureau. For registered lands might be withdrawn or their registry might be amended under certain just and reasonable restrictions; besides, it is not intended that the appraised value shall be taken; every landowner has certainly the right to demand his own price—the appraisement being registered for information. At all events, would it not be much better that by such measures as the State can initiate, our lands should improve in value and find a generous market, even if a portion of them would have to be sacrificed at present appraised prices, than to have no improvement in their value whatever? The proprietor need not register all his surplus lands, but such portions of them only as he would be willing to sell now, or even as he might be ready to sell at appraised rates for the general benefit. The State cannot by any law force her citizens to sell their lands at an appraised valuation, but the State can, as a public agent, register the appraised value of any land offered for sale through her offices, and thereby add to the convenience, well-being and prosperity of all. It is possible that private enterprise might carry out this great public necessity, but private enterprise strives for private profits, and rarely directly for the good of the general community. * * * * *

CONCLUSION.

Your Committee have not exhausted the subject, but are admonished that this report has become almost too voluminous, and that they should close. They are deeply sensible of the importance and value to us of the right kind of European immigration, and, above all, the small farmer. For his recommendations will bring after him artisans, mechanics, laborors and domestic servants. Let us therefore no longer ignore our real good; let us make the proper laws; let our lands be of reasonable price, and our terms liberal; let our conduct be patient, just, kind and indulgent; let us afford them a secure home, a free participation in our political privileges and liberties, and the facility of educating their children; let us give their widows the right of dower, and their children the right of inheritance; and thus we shall and must succeed in renewing the prosperity of our State and in multiplying her resources and power.

Your Committee are indebted to a number of gentlemen, both in America and in Europe, for kind and prompt information, which they would gladly acknowledge; more especially to the American Minister, Hon. JOHN C. WRIGHT, at Berlin, in Prussia; to Hon. JOHN P. CUMMINGS, of New-York; to Hon. PENNOCK PUSEY, Secretary of State of Minnesota; and to the Bureau of Immigration, at Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. WAGENER, Chairman,
SAMUEL LORD, JR.,
P. J. COOGAN.

The Mormon "Tithing" System.

The Salt Lake *Union Vedette* gives the following:

"When a man joins the Mormon Church, as it exists in Utah, he is required, as a proof of his sincerity, to donate to the tithing office one-tenth of all his possessions—no matter what they are, or how extensive they may be. A man with $100,000 in money must, upon his entery into fellowship, give the tithing office $10,000 of it. This is the first grand principle of Utah Mormonism.

If the man during the year makes $40,000 by a judicious investment of his remaining $90,000, he must give the tithing office $4,000 of the amount. This is the second grand principle of Utah Mormonism; and upon these two principles hang all the law and the profits. If a man has no money or other property, he is required to give one-tenth of his labor to the tithing office; thus he labors nine days for himself, and the tenth he gives to the Church in such manner as he may be directed.

In this manner the Church claims one-tenth of every laboring man's time—one-tenth of every trade represented in the Territory—one-tenth of a man's life, talent and industry. If a man engages in farming and raises wheat, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., he must calculate what he has raised, say 100 bushels of wheat at twenty days' labor—the tithing office demands ten bushels of that grain. Should he be idle thirty days, the tithing office claims three days from him on the ground that he may do as he pleases with twenty-seven days, but has no right to idle away three days belonging to the Lord. If he has one hundred sheep he must give away one-tenth of them; he must give one-tenth of the increase. If he has a cow, and the cow gives ten quarts of milk each day, the Church claims one-tenth. In fact, the Church tithing system penetrates the most abject abode of poverty in the Territory, and extracts from it the one-tenth—if it only amounts to one hen's egg.

The tithing system is a source of large revenue. It is reduced to a science. Those who have the administration of the system manage to live well, own the finest farms, the best stock, and have the greatest number of women on their premises. It grinds down the people by its very oppressive nature, and serves to build up the favored few who have the satisfaction of handling the funds.

Now what becomes of all this tithing fund? Do the people who pay it ever know? Have they been furnished by the tithing firm with the balance sheet of the same, showing how much has been expended and how much remains on hand? Have the Tax Laws of the nation ever reached this fund? We assert, with a full knowledge of what we are writing, that at no time since the Mormon advent into Utah, has any public statement of the condition of the fund been made to the people.

HOW MANY MORMONS ARE THERE?

The Mormon leaders are inclined to exaggerate their numbers, and set down the population of Salt Lake City as 25,000, and that of the whole Territory as 125,000; but the Gentiles, pointing to the census of 1860, which gave but 40,295 in all Utah, say there cannot be over 75,000 now in the entire Territory.

A gentleman who has investigated the matter somewhat fully this season, believes the true population is about 100,000 for the Territory, and 15,000 or 16,000 for the city. Yet because an ordinary sized house, "which at the East would scarcely be occupied by more than eight or ten people, is here found to comprise within its four walls from two to twenty 'wives,' each surrounded by a large, interesting and constantly increasing family, it is a matter of no small difficulty to estimate the number of people by their dwellings. Children fairly swarm. Stout, strongly built, ruddy-faced, it must be confessed that so far as physical deterioration is concerned, polygamy cannot yet be justly charged with degenerating the race."

Labor and Crops in Arkansas.

A gentleman who has lately returned from the Hot Springs of Arkansas, furnishes the following information to the editor of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*:

"Affairs in the interior of the State, he says, are rather quiet, and but comparatively few outrages of any kind occur; and those few are confined to parties known as Union Leaguers and Jayhawks. In some portions of the State the yield of cotton is pretty fair, and there is plenty of corn. The supply of labor, however, is short, and the large planters are making strenuous efforts to procure it from the older Southern States. The price paid is from $20 to $25 per month for good hands. Our informant also stated that on the Arkansas River and the larger bottoms, the mortality among the negroes is two-fold what it was before the war, owing to the careless habits, and aversion to take medicine when left to their own choice in the matter. He thinks the great cotton-growing region of the lower valley will continue to draw on the older Southern States for labor, until the supply is entirely exhausted, and that our people have no idea of the extent to which this has already been done."

Alabama Post Roads.

The Mobile *Advertiser* announces that Mr. HARRISON READ, Agent of the Post-office Department for Alabama and Florida, is at present in that city, and says: "Mr. READ is desirous of conferring with gentlemen from any part of the State, who are here, in relation to establishing mail lines in sections of the State without such facilities. We have once before stated that the Post-office Department is desirous of extending mail facilities to the people, and it remains with the latter to select their own Postmasters or Postmistresses, as the case may be, who can comply with the requisite conditions. Let them also select suitable persons who are willing to make application for mail contracts, and all the difficulty of being placed once more in communication with the outside world will have been removed."

In Salisbury, Conn., on Sunday, 18th ult., immediately after the morning church services, a disgraceful fight occurred in the presence of many people returning home from their places of worship. The difficulty arose in relation to the right of the parties to occupy a pew in one of the churches. An aged man was seized by the collar, thrown upon the ground, and suffered the infliction of several blows from a horsewhip in the hands of an athletic young man. The aggressor has been bound over to the Superior Court to answer for his conduct, and a civil suit has been commenced against him for damages.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard J.—Oyer and Terminer—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
879—Nichols vs. Kelly.
989—Same vs. Same.
675—Kinne vs. Ford.
1985—Hutchinson vs. Allen.
743—Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury.
993—Benton vs. Myers.
2133—Bernhardt vs. Hammond.
3071—Genet vs. Howland.
1571—Foster vs. Willard.
955—Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1579—Del Banco vs. Eastman.

Nos.
2381—Wyman vs. Birch.
2229—Waring vs. The Ind. Fire Ins. Co.
1005—Hartman vs. N. Y. San. and Chem. Comp. Man. Co.
2299—Mark vs. Gage.
2249—Meade vs. Kaw.
1037—Carey vs. Schutzar.
1893—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
563—Hartley vs. James.
2453—Ward vs. Dillon.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
542—Bennett vs. Ross.
166—Burchard vs. Smith.
1820—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.
1894—Klaper vs Carpenter.
552—White vs. McClean.
538—Man. Oil Co. vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.
670—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
190—McCready vs. Johnson.
132—Dyer vs. Otis.
1540—Allen vs. Allen.

Nos.
1562—Kentz vs. Ninth-avenue R. R. Co.
1574—Richardson vs. Clark.
1576—Watkins vs. Leonard.
1578—Same vs. Same.
1582—Trowein vs. De Goer.
1616—Whittingham vs. McCormack.
1626—Crawford vs. Meyer et al.
1628—Guisber vs. Wolf.
1680—Martin vs. Spatts.
1642—Graham vs. Barney.

Part III—Held by ——, J., at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1234—Rexford vs. Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
1469—Anderson vs. Smith.
505—Iselin vs. Buckley.
341—The I. Bank vs. Dubois.
1069—Dusenbury vs. The Len. Fire Insurance Company.
1070—Dusenbury vs. The GlobeFire Insurance Company.
1071—Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.
1072—Dusenbury vs. The K. Co. Fire Insurance Company.
1073—Dusenbury vs. The P. Fire Insurance Company.

Nos.
1074—Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.
1483—Venoist vs. Pinckney.
2485—Griffith vs. Jacobi.
2334—Hall vs. Britton.
1172—Ryder vs. The Com. Fire Insurance Company.
1589—Windmuller vs. Green
1593—Findenberg vs. Hober.
1597—Statesin vs. The City of Brooklyn.
1607—Phelps vs. Norton.
1611—Weston vs. Wadsworth.
1615—Bloomfield vs. Storman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by ——, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
5—The Farm. and Cit. Nat. Bank vs. Gerner.
6—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
7—Hunt vs. Hunt.
8—Halbrook vs. Taylor.
9—Prendergast by Guardian, &c., vs. The Em. Ind. Sav. Bank.
10—Blake vs. Barker.
11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Co.
12—Simons vs. Conner.

Nos.
15—Lockwood vs. Wood.
17—The Int. Ins. Co. vs. The Board of Supervisors.
21—Carman vs. Peters.
22—Battus vs. Manriel.
23—Dunham vs. Gebhard.
24—Osgood vs. Guion.
25—Dugan vs. McDermott.
26—Hawk vs. Thorn.
27—Sned vs. The Royal Ins. Co.
27—Turner vs. Harsen.

Issues of Law and Fact.

No. 173—Smith vs. Thomas. | No. 174—Williams vs. Hay.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—The following is the First Monday Motion Calendar.

Nos.
1—The Market N. Bank vs. Stadeker.
2—Osgood vs. DeGroot.
3—Same vs. Willis.
4—Horan vs. Akin.
5—Hall vs. McDonald.
6—DeEsconiza vs. Ruger.
7—Kehoe vs. Newman.
8—Blake vs. Bennett.
9—Nolan vs. Degerhart.
10—Wild vs. Duncan.
11—Nolan vs. Haszan.
12—Read vs. Fitzgerald.
13—Read vs. Grant.
14—Haggerty vs. Mannay.
15—Hagerty vs. Pinn.
16—Corbett vs. N. L. Pet. Co.
17—Constant vs. Stevens.
18—Banendahl vs. Perzel.
19—Low vs. Story.
20—Gottsberger vs. Corwin.
21—Murfey vs. Isaacs.
22—Same vs. Same.
23—Livingston vs. Van Ness.
24—Ruger vs. Hattemer.
25—Youngs vs. Williams.
26—Dorman vs. Sanza.
27—Colgate vs. Curtis.
28—Eager vs. Mills.
29—DeFord vs. Wright.
30—Fisher vs Read.
31—Wright vs. Riker.
32—Green vs. The D. S. Mines, &c.
33—The New-York Lead Co. vs. Lockwood.
34—Comstock vs. Peck.
35—Savage vs. Pike.
36—Legare vs. Spofford.
37—Osbray vs. Reimer.
38—Snultz vs. Clark.
39—Pusey vs. Lawton.
40—Wotherspoon vs. De Wolf.
41—In re The Wall-st. Ins. Co.
42—Van Schaick vs. Whitney.
43—Palmer vs. Cockshaw.
44—The Irving Nat. Bank vs. Smith.
45—Hall vs. Herman.
46—Good vs. DeLavalette.
47—Hagerty vs. Mannay.
48—Savage vs. Kane.
49—Partington vs. Part'ton.
50—Palmer vs. Cockshaw.
51—Plume vs. Munn.
52—Brown vs. Gregory.
53—Schwabins vs. Dallen.
54—Dale vs. Winston.
55—Wright vs. Winston.
56—Dale vs. Winston.
57—Wright vs. Winston.
58—In re Harden vs. Line.
59—Shepherd vs. Danforth.
60—The People ex rel. Sanborn vs. Tyng.
61—Kiefer et al. vs. Levy et al.
62—Preston vs. Moore.

Nos.
63—Same vs. Same.
64—In re The petition of Wheeler et al.
65—Fremont vs. Dakin et al.
66—The People ex rel. Runges vs. Bull.
67—Silverstein vs. Simons.
68—Hall et al. vs. Mervin.
69—Young vs. Hall, Jr.
70—Bergen vs. Patterson.
71—Butler vs. Bingham.
72—Schepeler vs. White.
73—In re The Russell File Company.
74—Bessels vs. Wakerlein.
75—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.
76—Morantage vs. Conway.
77—In re Leveridge vs. The Mayor, &c.
78—In re Dougherty vs. The Same.
79—Leach vs. Weeks.
80—Wright vs. Comstock.
81—In re The application of Davis to revise suit of Davis vs. Gregory.
82—Bessels vs. Wakerlein.
83—Jaffray vs. Strauss.
84—Petton, Receiver, vs. Prescott.
85—Jaffray vs. Beckel.
86—Halloway vs. Stephens.
87—Havemeyer vs. Schofield.
88—The People, &c., ex rel. Mazell vs. Beebe.
89—Hilton vs. Niles.
90—Schulten vs. Addison.
91—Saxton vs. Bird.
92—Price vs. Price.
93—Fisk, Jr., vs. Harriatt.
94—Johnston vs. Con. Silver Min. Co.
95—In re The Russell File Company.
96—Hammon vs. The R. and J. R. R. Co.
97—Spitzer vs. Levy et al.
98—Johnston vs. The Con. Un. Min. Co. et al.
99—Field vs. Sutliff.
100—Brodstreet vs. Church.
101—Daniels vs. Marshall et al.
102—Guest vs. Almy.
103—Smith vs. Jenks et al.
104—Bailey vs. Bailey.
105—In re The Petition of Adriance for the Appointment of an Umpire.
106—Fitch vs. Andrews et al.
107—The B. and Ohio R. R. Co. vs. Baker.
108—Clark vs. Smith.
109—Iselin vs. Elias.
110—Hakey vs. Calron, Jr.
111—Taglin vs. Calron, Jr.
112—Same vs. Same.
113—Spitzer vs. Levy et al.
114—Wolff vs. Mulvany.

The balance of this calendar will be published on Wednesday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part 1.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1561—Cousins vs. The Same.
2081—Rice vs. Spear.
2545—Sarner vs. Graham.
2589—Barrows vs. Brinck.
2515—Wilson vs. Jewett.
2690—Stannard vs. Eytinge.

Nos.
2703—Bellows vs. Folsom.
2705—Viemeister vs. John.
2709—McNally vs. Raymond.
2633—Ireland vs. Dalavant.
2631—George the Count Johannes vs. Fisk.
2731—Lynch vs. McDonald.
2813—Jerome vs. Greene.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr.
2682—Gaffney vs. Dougherty.
2693—Schriefer vs. Forty-second-street, &c., Railroad Company.
2866—Fisher vs. Gilmour.
2856—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2938—Doyle vs. Hickock.
2846—Femold vs. Cloherty.
2568—McCallum vs. The Arctic Fire Insurance Company.

Nos.
2326—Taylor vs. Ketchum.
2848—Patterson vs. Townsend.
2378—Migel vs. Munes.
2880—Callaghan vs. Kellogg.
2824—Smith vs. The Mayor.
2826—White vs. The Same.
2846—Gentel vs. The Same.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1556—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
683—Abernethy vs. Bird.
1652—Anderson vs. Ritch.
1690—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
1806—Muran vs. The P. Bank of New-York.
1697—Dalton vs. Taylor.

Nos.
1663—Harmon vs. Keyes.
1736—Phillips vs. Sullivan.
525—Paine vs. Church.
1897—De Corie vs. Burgess.
1898—Reynolds vs. Secor.
1839—Hyde vs. Van Valkenbergh.
1640—McCune vs. Converse.
1176—Phillips vs. Dawley.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1117—Whelpley vs. Silverschmidt.
1790—Schwaman vs. Seaman
1814—Meynagh vs. Schepp.
1874—Devlin vs. The United States Warehouse Company.
297—Barker vs. Stucker.
1617—Masterson vs. Kehoe.
1841—Porters vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1783—Brady vs. Lamb.

Nos.
1904—Whitney vs. Hayden, Jr.
1905—Holmes vs. Brundage.
1906—Gunning vs. Turner.
1907—Dunlap vs. Freeland.
1908—Lowrey vs. Lawrence.
1909—American National Bank of New-York vs. Clapp.
1910—Jones vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company of New-York.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearn, J.—Calendar will be called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1—Reed vs. Sheridan.
2—Edgerton vs. Hadden.
3—Sherwood vs. Taylor.
4—Metzter vs. Schoefer.
5—Newman vs. Becker.
6—Willis vs. Rochfeldt.
7—Sanger vs. King.
8—Beebe vs. Hedgger.
9—Campbell vs. Shaw.
10—Brandt vs. Shears.

Nos.
11—Mason vs. Williams.
12—Mendleson vs. Bauer.
13—Norman vs. Bremer.
14—Cooper vs. Hart.
15—Chase vs. Williams.
16—Ritter vs. Livingston.
17—Stilwell vs. Underhill.
18—White vs. Hagan.
19—McKenna vs. Brogden.
20—Shay vs. Cohen.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Right of Southerners Whose Lives Were Insured in Northern Companies During the War to Renew their Policies on Payment of Back Premiums—Opinion of Chief-Justice Robertson Adverse to the Insured.

John O'Reilly vs. *The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York*—The relief demanded in the complaint in this action is that a certain policy of insurance upon the life of the plaintiff executed by the defendants, may be declared valid and binding upon them, and that he may be reinstated in his rights in respect thereto, or that a new policy may be executed by them, and further and other relief.

The complaint sets forth the incorporation of the defendants, and the execution and delivering by them in the year 1848, (on the 20th day of April,) to the plaintiffs of the policy of insurance in question, of which a copy was annexed. By such policy, the defendants in consideration of a specified sum ($42) paid to them, and of a like sum to be paid every year during its continuance, or before a certain day, (April 20,) agreed to insure the plaintiff's life in a certain sum, ($1,000,) and promised to pay such sum in a certain time (sixty days) after his death to his executors, administrators or assigns, which policy it was declared therein should be null and void, in case the plaintiff should not pay such annual premiums on or before the days therein mentioned, whereupon all such previous payments should be perfected to the defendants. It was stipulated that the act of incorporation of the defendants should be considered part of the complaint. That was passed in 1842, (New-York Ses. L. 1842.) By its first section certain named persons, and all others who might thereafter "associate with them in the manner thereinafter prescribed," were created "a body politic and corporate." Its second section gave such corporation the power "to insure their respective lives, and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with life risks. Its third section made all persons who should thereafter "insure with such corporation, and also their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, continuing to be insured in such corporation, as therein "provided" members thereof during the period they should remain insured by it and *no longer*. Persons so becoming members were required by it the first time they effected insurance, and before receiving their policy, to pay the rates to be determined by the trustees of such corporation, (§ 7,) which, as well as the amount to be insured, they were authorized to do (§ 8). The premiums so paid were made liable to all losses and expenses incurred by it, but were forbidden to be withdrawn (§ 7). Such corporation was also thereby authorized to maintain suits at law against its members for any cause relating to its business, and such members were likewise authorized to prosecute suits at law against it for losses by death at the end of three months after notice to it thereof. (§ 12.) The officers of such corporation are therein required, at the end of certain periods, to cause balances to be struck of its affairs, and "credit each member with an equitable share" of the profits. (§ 13.) The amount so placed to the credit of a deceased person whose life may have been insured at the last time of striking such balance before his death, is required to be paid to the party entitled to receive it, (Ib.,) and the proportion of the amount which would have been due to him at the next striking of a balance, to be paid when ascertained and declared. (Ib.) Such act of incorporation further authorized the Trustees to prohibit a member entitled to share in the profits, who should omit to pay any premium or periodical payment due from him to such company from sharing in its profits, (Ib.,) and also declared that all previous payments should go to the benefit of the company.

The complaint also alleged that the plaintiff has always been a resident of the State of Alabama, and paid to the defendants, through their agent, (McCoy,) the premiums of insurance coming due on such policy up to and including the year 1860. That the recent rebellion against the Government of the United States commenced before the 20th of April, 1860. That "all communication between the parties to this action was at that time suspended, and all payments by the plaintiff to the defendants of premiums in the City of New-York rendered impossible," but that the plaintiff continued to pay the same premiums during the four following years (1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864) to the same agent. That the plaintiff, as soon as practicable after the rebellion ended, offered, in the year 1865, to pay the premium due in that year to the defendants, who refused to receive it, claiming that the policy had become forfeited by non-payment of the premiums for the four previous years (1861, 1862, 1863 and 186.4) And that the plaintiff tendered, in the year 1866, the amount of premiums for five previous years, with interest from the time when they became due, which the defendants refused.

To this the defendants assigning for cause:

1. That the Court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action.

2. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S OPINION.

ROBERTSON, Chief-Justice.—No obligation was imposed upon the plaintiff by the terms of the policy in question. It bound the defendants only to pay to his representatives a certain sum after his death, upon the performance by him of certain conditions, which were entirely at his option. The only means they had to secure the performance of such conditions was his own sense of self-interest, in not losing the advantages of their contract, as such conditions consisted mainly of periodical payments of certain sums of money, he was required to relinquish all right to reclaim any money previously paid by him, in case at any time he should neglect to pay those payable subsequently.

The rights of the plaintiff under the policy, and by virtue of his membership of the corporation of the defendants, with the exception of his right to a share of the profits of the latter, and that of his representatives to the payment of the sum insured in case of his death are so nearly identical, that they must be governed by the same principles. No case is made for claiming such share by alleging profits, the equitable allotment of a share of them to the plaintiff by the Trustees of the Company under the 13th section of the charter, or a demand for them and non-payment. Of course, while the plaintiff is alive, any contingent right of his representatives cannot be determined in advance.

I do not see very clearly what or upon what this Court can adjudicate under these circumstances. I mean make an adjudication; not merely promulgate an opinion. The objection perhaps does not rank very precisely as one of those to jurisdiction over the subject of action, but it is rather one to the sufficiency of the cause of action stated. No account can be decreed of profits made by the defendants for the reasons already stated. The Court cannot make a declaration or proclamation of its opinion to the world now, to be of any avail to the plaintiff's representatives in recovering the amount insured hereafter; no transfer or vesting or divesting of rights would ensue from such a declaration, and nothing could now be decreed to be done as a consequence of such a declaration. Rooke *vs.* Ld. Kensington, 2 Kay & J. R., 753. Grove *vs.* Bastaid, 2 Ph. Ch. Ca., 619. Jenner *vs.* Jenner, Law Rep., 1 Eq., Pt. III., 361. Baylies *vs.* Payson, 5 Allen Rep., 488.

Such a judicial declaration appears to be only known to the system of jurisprudence peculiar to Scotland. Bell's Principles, &c., § 2,252.

If the present complaint were directed to the restoration of any rights of membership in the corporation of the defendants of which the plaintiff is deprived, this Court could give no relief even as a Court of Equity, since the proper remedy is by *mandamus* to restore him to such rights, of which the Supreme Court alone has jurisdiction. So that the only jurisdiction the Court could exercise would be to order a repayment of, or in other words, enable the plaintiff to rescind the contract and recover back past payments made by him, upon the ground that being past payment of an entire consideration, the defendants have either refused to perform their part of such contract or thrown such obstacles in the way of the plaintiff's performance of those conditions which would enable him to claim the advantage of it, as to entitle him to be restored to the condition in which he was before it was made.

Even assuming, however, that the policy was an entire contract to insure for a life time defeasible on non-payment was a condition subsequent and entitled to greater favor than a condition precedent, and that the present is a case of releasing the rigors of the law in regard to performing such condition. The policy and its acceptance constituted something more than a contract; they conferred a membership of the corporation of the defendants, and gave the plaintiff a right to a share of the profits of the defendants, including such very payments.

The defendants were a partnership, whose business it was to receive compensation for entering into contingent obligations, which either formed the capital by means of which such obligations were to be discharged, or profits to the partners, in case they exceeded the amount necessary to discharge such obligations. The plaintiff, by becoming a member, was adopted as a partner in an existing partnership, agreeing to contribute to its capital the sums necessary to entitle him to a continuance of the contract which made him a member, which at the same time formed the consideration for such continuance, he receiving back as a member of such partnership while he continued to contribute a share of the very sums so contributed by him as profits. But he also agreed that a failure to continue such contributions should deprive him of his membership and all right to reclaim as an individual with whom the partnership has made an unfulfilled contract the sums paid as a consideration therefore. It is manifest that such a relation stands on an entirely different footing as to the relaxation of the strict performance of conditions from that of a mere obliged or obligee. The whole business for which the partnership was formed must end, if every one availed himself of obstacles to a performance on his part to insist on the continuance of the contract. As it was entirely a matter of option with the insured to continue the contract of the company, the latter could not know why he had failed to perform the condition, by whose performance they were to be notified of such election, and would be at a loss, in entering into new and similar obligations to know on what to rely for the means of discharging them. This would be so entirely subversive of their purposes, mode of operation, and vitality of such a partnership, that such a relaxation of the rule would defeat the whole value of the contract and could not be supposed to have entered into the contemplation of the parties to it. The waiver of all right to claim such relaxation in any event is by implication as much a part of such contract as if it had been expressly stipulated in it.

But assuming this policy to be a mere contract between strangers to each other, and that this Court could make a decree or judgment available and binding on the parties, and that unexpected obstacles difficult to overcome were an excuse for the want of strict performance of the condition subsequent contained in such policy, the question still remains whether the existing state of war between the Government of this country and the insurgents, Confederate States as they termed themselves, was a justifiable excuse for the non-payment of the premiums in question. Such an excuse has two aspects—first, the physical impossibility of paying such sums, by reason of the difficulty of communication between the two parts of the country; and secondly, the prohibition of any dealings by the inhabitants of the loyal States, with the rebels or those inhabiting the country over which their dominion extended. I do not think the complaint undertakes to allege that the payment of such sums was physically impossible. Its allegations are merely that "communication was suspended," a very indefinite phrase, and "that all payments of premiums were impossible." It does not state how or why they were impossible, whether the plaintiff ever possessed the means to pay, or whether he made any effort. Possibility too often depends upon the will, the means and the effort to accomplish an end, for the Court judicially to know that there were insurmountable obstacles to a payment, without which it is not to be considered legally impossible. (Beebe vs. Johnson, 19 Wend. Rep., 500.)

The history of the war shows, that however difficult and circuitous the mode was, such payments were feasible. I apprehend the plaintiff is not at liberty to substitute his own conclusion as to an impossibility for a statement of the facts which he considered as producing it so as to enable the Court to judge of the impossibility. A mere state of war does not necessarily produce it physically and can only do so when such is its legal effect.

It is, perhaps, a question not entirely free from difficulties, how far the performance of conditions subsequent by an obligee to prevent a contract from being forfeited or rescinded during a state of war, between the Government of such obligee and that of the obligor in the country of the latter is lawful. Of course no action can be maintained during a state of war by an alien enemy, nor while it subsists can any valid commercial contracts be made between the subjects of hostile powers. (Griswold vs. Waddington, 16 J. R., 438.)

But contracts made before can be enforced after such war, which only suspends the right of action, has ended. It has been held that it was not unlawful for a citizen of the United States within its territory to perform during a war with a foreign Power an act in pursuance of a contract made before such war for the benefit of a subject of such foreign Government. (Buchanan vs. Curry, 19 J. R., 237.) How far this would extend to the act of an alien enemy or his agent within the United States to prevent a contract for his benefit with citizens of the United States from lapsing, is perhaps open to discussion. Or, although such alien enemy might not be allowed to perform such acts during such war, perhaps a neutral merely domiciled in the country of the enemy might; although his goods, equally with those of an alien enemy, are liable to capture and condemnation by the adverse belligerent. (Elbers vs. United States Ins. Co., 16 J. R., 128.)

But whatever may be the settled law on the subject, it does not aid the present plaintiff, who must be held, if he were allowed to tender the amount during the war and was not prevented by invincible necessity from doing so, not to have a sufficient excuse for not doing so; or else if such necessity was created by the illegality of dealings between subjects of belligerent Governments during the war, he is not entitled to avail himself of a common calamity, which operated equally on both parties. He could not, in the latter case, be placed in a better light than if the Legislature of the State had rendered the payment and reception of such premiums illegal, and subsequently repealed such an enactment. In such cases both parties are deprived of a right in order to meet a public necessity, and although such *vis major* may excuse the performance of a covenant, it cannot be the performance of a condition which is to keep alive a contract. It is the State that, in such cases, confiscates for and sacrifices to the public interest, not the other contracting party, who makes, forfeits all the benefits of the contract, if continued. It has been deemed necessary even to provide, by express statute, that the continuance of a war between the United States and a foreign power should be no part of the Statute of Limitations, where the plaintiff had been a citizen of the country so at war with the United States. (2 Rev. Stat., 296, § 32; Code of Procedure, § 103.)

For the several reasons, therefore, that no judgment can be given by the Courts to affect the rights of parties; that the partnership of the plaintiff with the defendants was terminated by his non-contribution of capital or profits, contrary to the terms of the partnership agreement, and there is no equity which entitles him to be restored; that he has not stated obstacles to the performance of the conditions required of by him, so as to enable the Court to pass upon their sufficiency, and that a mere state of war between the existing authorities of the country in which he resided and the United States formed no excuse for not complying with such condition.

I think judgment should be rendered for the defendants, with the usual leave to plaintiff to amend.

Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton for plaintiff; B. W. Huntington and A. W. Bradford for defendants.

Interesting Copyright Case—Photographing a Copyright Engraving Decided to be an Infringement.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Rossiter and Mignot vs. *Hall.*—Motion of plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendant from making and selling photographic copies of their copyright engraving, "Home of Washington." It appeared that the copyright of the engraving was secured in 1863, and that the defendant, within a few months past, had made negatives of the engraving, and printed therefrom numerous copies of the engraving, and of parts thereof, of various sizes; and that this suit was brought immediately on John McClure, the publisher of the engraving, discovering the photographs in the market.

Charles Tracy, for the plaintiffs, cited Martin vs. Wright, (6 Simons, 297;) 8 Geo., 2 c., 13; 7 Geo., 3 c., 38; 17 Geo., 3 c., 57; Gambert vs. Ball, (14 c. B. N. S., 306, 317, 318;) Lloyd vs. Ashford, (9 Solicitor's Journal, 253;) Curtis on Copyright, 16; Keene vs. Wheatley, (9 Am. Law. Reg., 44, 77, 78, 80, 93;) Coryton on Patents, 93, 94; Act of Congress, 1831, c. 16; Act of Congress, 1865, c. 126.

Ira D. Warren, for defendant, cited Wood vs. Abbott, (NEW-YORK TIMES, July 12, 1866;) Acts of 1831 and 1865.

By the Court—BENEDICT, J.—This case comes before me upon a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from producing and selling photographs of an engraving known as "The Home of Washington." The papers read show that the engraving in question is a duly copyrighted engraving, owned by the complainant, and that the defendant, by the photographic process, has produced a negative representation of this engraving, from which he prints photographs of it in various sizes, and is disposing of the same without the consent of the complainant. This the defendant claims the right to do upon the ground that the copyright laws do not forbid making photographs of copyrighted engravings.

The act of 1831, in the first section, declares that any person who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work or cause to be engraved, etched or worked from his own design any print or engraving, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such print, cut or engraving in whole or in part; and in the seventh section it declares that if any person shall engrave, etch or work, sell or *copy*, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked sold or *copied*, either on the whole or by varying, adding to or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, such offender shall forfeit the plate on which such engraving, cut or print, shall be copied, and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such print, cut or engraving which may be found in his possession.

The argument of the defendant is, that the exclusive privilege given by the first section of the act, does not include that of photographing the copyrighted engraving, because that is not a "printing or reprinting," and that the general words of the seventh section cannot be held to forbid in others what has not been exclusively reserved to the author by the words of the first section; and further, that photographing could not have been within the intent of the law-maker, as the art of photography had not been discovered when the act was passed. In support of such a construction the decision of Judge Shipman in the case of Wood vs. Abbot, is cited.

I cannot agree to the construction of the act which he contends for. In my opinion sections one and seven should be read together; and so taken, the words used disclose a clear intent to protect a copyrighted work from such a mode of duplication as is practised by the defendant. Section seven provides that any person who shall engrave, etch or work or sell or *copy* the engraving, shall be an offender. The word *copy* is a general term, added to the more specific terms before used, for the very purpose of covering methods of reproduction not included in the words engrave, etch or work, and if it covers anything, should cover the photographic method, which more nearly than any other produces a perfect copy. This construction of the American act is sustained by the construction given by the English Courts to the British act, which contains the word copy used in a similar connection. Hence in Gambtel vs. Ball, 14 C. B. N. S. 306, where the question was whether the copyright of the engraving of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" was infringed by photographing it, Earl, C. J. says: "Is a representation of the print by photography a manner of copying? To that I answer in the affirmative." And the three other Judges express the same opinion.

Indeed, to hold otherwise, would work a substantial repeal of the copyright laws in many cases. For not only engravings, but books may be reproduced by the photographer, and under the construction claimed by this defendant, authors and publishers would be in no way protected against such reproduction of their works, while the art has been carried to such perfection that the photographic copies of certain classes of engravings, which can be produced at a trifling cost, are, for the purpose of trade, nearly or quite equal to originals. It needs but an allusion to the amendment to the Copyright Law of 1831, passed in 1865, to dispel any doubt as to the proper construction of the act. This amendment was passed in order to protect original photographs, which were supposed not to be embraced by the words print, cut or engraving used in the act of 1831. In order to accomplish that, it simply provides that the provisions of the act of 1831 "shall extend to and include photographs and the negatives thereof, which shall hereafter be made, and shall inure to the benefit of the authors of the same in the same manner and to the same extent, and upon the same conditions, as to the authors of prints and engravings." But it does not add the word photograph to the words used in the seventh section. If, then, the word copy does not cover the photographic process, photographs can with impunity be reproduced by the only method ever likely to be resorted to for the purpose, and the amendment gives them no protection at all. The construction I have given to the act of 1831 is necessary to render of any beneficial effect the amendment of 1865.

This conclusion is entirely consistent with the construction given to the act of 1831 in the decision of Judge Shipman cited by the defendant. What Judge Shipman decided in that case was, that previous to the amendment of 1865 a photograph could not be the subject of a copyright, as it was not a print cut, or engraving, within the meaning of the first section of the act of 1831. The learned Judge did not decide or discuss the question whether the word copy in the seventh section includes photographic copies, which is the question here. Another point taken by the defendant should also be noticed, which is that the complainants' engraving did not have upon it the information that it was a copyright, required by the fifth section "to be impressed on the face thereof."

It appears that the usual legal memorandum of copyright was in this case in engraved letters placed some three inches below the picture itself, and printed with the picture from the plate. The affidavit of Mr. Knoedler shows that the notice would be seen in the margin of the print when properly framed, and that it was placed in the usual position.

The defendant claims that the words of the act, "impressed on the face thereof," require the notice to be placed on the picture itself instead of on the margin. But I think that when the required notice is plainly engraved on the plate from which the print is taken, within the line of a reasonable margin, and where it would not be covered when properly framed, it is impressed on the face within the meaning of the act.

It seems therefore quite clear that the defendant is infringing upon the complainants' copyright, and I must grant the motion for an injunction to restrain him.

The Law Courts for December—An Unhealthy Court-Room—Our Jury System—The New Court House.

This being the first Monday of the month, all the civil Courts will open for the December term. To-morrow is the day for holding the Charter election, and hence it is not expected that much business will be done to-day, beyond the calling of the Jury rolls, hearing excuses, and setting down causes for particular days. An unusual amount of litigation has been disposed of during the last term, among which have been several very important and interesting cases, as our law reports, made from day to day, bear witness. There has been less difficulty than formerly in securing the punctual attendance of jurors; and those few Judges who have been proverbially late in opening their Courts heretofore, have, for the month of November, made a very marked improvement. Their practice formerly was to be from an hour to an hour and a half behind the time appointed by them for commencing business. Latterly, the average tardiness has been from half to three-quarters of an hour. This remark applies to a very few of the sixteen Judges of the Civil Courts of Record in this City. But so long as one or two or three of that number are daily delinquents in this regard, the public have a right to complain, and especially have litigants, lawyers, witnesses and jurors the right, through the Press, to protest, as they most emphatically do, against this practice of tardiness in the opening of some of the Courts. The Judges of each Court fix the time of commencing; that is right. No one finds any fault with it. But when they say the Court shall open at 10 A. M., and it does not open until 11; or when the jurors and witnesses are summoned for 11 o'clock, and the hammer of the great bell strikes 12 before the Judge takes his seat on the bench, those who have lost an hour of time from their business have just cause to murmur. One of the most thriving merchants of this City said to our reporter, a short time since: "I think it too bad, here it is now fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour I have been here willing, nay, anxious, to do my duty as a juror. I feel as though I was loafing. When will the Judge be here?"

Reporter—Well, he should have been here at eleven, according to the programme.

Merchant—I know that; my notice to attend here as a juror, tells me that. What I wish to know is, when *will* he be here?

Reporter—(dubiously shaking his head)—Can't say; the Judge who holds this branch is occasionally here at the very moment, but sometimes he is half an hour behind, sometimes more. He is more certain than some of the others.

Merchant—Well, I deny the right of this Judge, or any other Judge, to waste *my* time, whatever he may have a right to do with the time of the great public. My time, at the very lowest estimate, is worth $10 per hour in the most busy portion of the day.

Reporter—If that be so, why do you not pay $25 fine for each day's non-attendance as a juror, instead of attending here five hours, and thereby losing $50?

Merchant—The reason I do not is this. It is the duty of every citizen to bear his proportion of the burdens incident to, and arising out of, our mode of administering justice. The time was, when instead of serving on the panel, I paid $25 once; a few terms after that, I paid $25 twice, to get rid of serving.

Reporter—I don't understand what you mean by paying $25 twice.

Merchant—I mean that when a summoning officer came round to serve me I asked him how much the fine was for non-attendance. He said $25, and that if I did not wish to serve, and would rather give $25, he was authorized to take it and give a receipt. I accordingly paid over and took his receipt. Soon after another summoning officer came; I undertook to explain, but it was no use. He served me, and to get off I had to pay a second $25 to the Commissioner of Jurors.

Reporter—You began to learn something of our mode of administering justice about that time.

Merchant—The next time I was summoned I attended. That was seven or eight years ago; and since then I have averaged twice a year on the jury. I will pay no more money, and I stand on principle which is this: It is every citizen's duty to serve on juries when called upon, provided the burden is equally distributed; I know it is not equally distributed, but that is not my fault. I know I can buy off the officers who come to serve me—yes, I can buy some of them easy for $10; but I will not do it. Many of my acquaintances think I am a fool for serving, when for a five or a ten dollar bill I can get off for a year. Jurors who are not returned as personally served cannot be fined, and that is the way the officials make the money. I know our whole jury system, as at present conducted, is a farce and something worse. It is the law of the land, however, that every man who wishes it shall have his rights vindicated and his wrongs redressed by twelve of his fellow-citizens.

About the time the merchant had finished these remarks the Judge entered. The merchant looked at his watch and said, "One hour and five minutes behind time."

In the next place, the attention of the public should be called to the room known as the Supreme Court, Chambers, in the brown-stone building in the City Hall Park. The Chambers is one of the most important branches of that Court. The business transacted there is very great. By law it must be kept open every day in the year except Sundays and holidays. The room set apart for this Court is not more than one-fifth the size required. There is, perhaps, space enough from floor to ceiling; otherwise it is a narrow, contracted place every way. No well-to-do mechanic in this City would deem the apartment large enough for a bed-chamber. And yet for six days in the week, and from four to six hours each day, it is filled by from eighty to one hundred and fifty human beings, and very respectable ones too. If they were not all gentlemen, in the strictest sense of that term, there would be no such thing as continuing such a nuisance. When we say from eighty to one hundred and fifty, we mean one hundred and four by actual count at a time when it was not by any means so much crowded as is usual. Moreover, there is a large bar-room stove, *alias* a heater, in the room, which, owing to the thoughtlessness or want of judgment of the "stoker," is in moderate weather, kept up to a white heat. When we add that there is no proper mode of ventilating this narrow pen, it must be obvious that the Judge who can sit in such a room from 10 to 3, often to 4:30 o'clock P. M., with perhaps ten or fifteen minutes respite, all that time diligently engaged in granting orders, examining voluminous affidavits listening to learned and lengthy arguments of counsel in cases involving millions of dollars; or, what frequently happens, compelled to sit and hear by the hour the petty wranglings of pettifoggers, will be seriously injured in health, unless his constitution is stronger than that of ordinary mortals. We are told that there is no help until the new Court-house, which was commenced six or seven years ago, is completed. That will be in 1872 if we are to judge by the past. But meantime some of our most able, industrious and self-sacrificing Judges will be in their graves. The truth is, this great metropolis needs two rooms for the holding of the Supreme Court, Chambers; one of them should be as large and as well ventilated as any other court-room in the City. The business is enormous and is constantly increasing. None but the Judges who preside, the clerk who records, the officer (Mr. Skidmore) who passes all the papers to and fro, and the law reporters, whose duty, day by day, requires them to take note of these things, can have any adequate notion of the amount of business transacted in this branch of the Supreme Court of this City.

There will be three Supreme Court Circuits and one Oyer and Terminer held during the month. Justice G. G. BARNARD will hold Circuit, Part I., in connection with the Oyer and Terminer. Justice CLERKE will hold Part II. in the General Term room, and Mr. Justice MULLEN, it is understood, will hold Part III. at No. 73 Duane-street. The Special Term will be held at the usual place by a Justice from another district. The calendar of this branch is unusually heavy, numbering about 390 causes termed issues of law and fact, and 28 demurrers. Many of them are highly important actions. The Supreme Court Chambers will be held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, who desires the Bar and all others interested to know that he will commence Court promptly at 10 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.

The General Term of this Court will open on Wednesday, Dec. 5, for the purpose of rendering some decisions, and receiving the reports of the Committees on Character and Examination, appointed at the November Term. Those applicants for admission to the Bar, who are favorably reported, are requested to attend at that time for the purpose of signing the roll and taking the oath of office.

There will be as usual four branches of the Superior Court in session during the month. A General Term held by Barbour, Garvin and Jones, J. J.; a Special Term, by Chief-Justice Robertson, and two Jury Terms; Part I. by McCunn, J.; Part II. by Monell, J. On the calendar of the Special Term, the cases of Secor vs. Weed, Reynolds vs. Schultz, Eisner vs. The Same, Westheimer vs. The Same, Chas. Goodyear vs. E. A. Brooks, and nine or ten important insurance cases, stand near the head. The libel suit of Maretzek vs. The *Sunday Mercury*, is on the calendar to be tried before a Jury.

The Common Pleas, Special Term, for issues of law, the hearing of motions, and for the transaction of general Chamber business, will be held by Judge CARDOZA. Special Term, Part I, for the trial of issues of fact, at which Jurors will be required to attend, will be held by DALY, first Judge. Part II by Judge BRADY. The Jury Courts will open at 11 A. M.; the Chambers at 10. On the third Monday a General Term will be held by all the Judges, commencing at 11 A. M.

The Marine Court has the usual number of causes on its calendar, some of them of considerable importance as involving nice questions of law. The Trial Term, Part I, will be held by Judge HEARNE, and will open at 10 A. M.

The December Term of the General Sessions commences to-day; Recorder HACKETT presiding. The calendar is brief to begin with and includes no very important cases. After the business of the day shall have been done it is probable that the Court will adjourn over till Thursday, on account of the Charter election.

Court of General Sessions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. James Robertson and Cornelius Donohue, burglary third degree.
The People vs. John Wilson, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Macken, grand larceny.
The People vs. Terence Kevan, grand larceny.
The People vs. George Meier, burglary third degree.
The People vs. James Rogan, felony, arson and burglary.

Supreme Court.

New calendars will be made for the Circuit and General Term for January, and a new calendar for the Special Term for February. All causes remaining undisposed of on any of the calendars shall retain the same issue and be entitled to a place on the new calendars to correspond with the present calendars; but no such cause shall be placed on the new calendars unless one of the parties files with the Clerk of the Circuit, Part I, or General Term, where the cause is to be tried, a notice that such cause has not been disposed of and is still pending in the Court. Such notice must be filed before the 15th of December next. If filed after that date the cause will lose its place on the calendar and be placed at the foot. Where the correct number of the cause on the present calendar is not given, the cause will not be placed on the new calendar. A like notice must be filed with the Clerk of the Special Term in regard to cases on the calendar of that branch of the Court, before the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Notices to the Bar.

NEW-YORK, COMMON PLEAS CLERK'S OFFICE,
Nov. 30, 1866.

The Clerk gives notice that it will be necessary to renumber the General Calendar of issues of fact after the December term, 1866. He notifies the Bar that the cases on the calendar will retain their relative positions thereon, for the year 1867, and requests that notice be given of all cases that have been discontinued, settled, referred or otherwise disposed of, and not so marked on the calendar.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1, 1866.

3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112¾	100	Boston W. P.	30½
2,000	do...2d call	112⅜	200	Canton Co.	45
10,000	do.	118	50	Del. & Hud. Canal	155¾
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	105¾	300	West. U. Tel.	46⅞
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛	200	Mar. Pref.	27¾
103,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65		500	Quick. Min.	44¾
	New Issue	108¼	300	Cumb. Coal. P. b30	70¾
13,000	do.	108	200	Atlantic S.S.Co.	103
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s.		20	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	172
	Sec. Ser.	105½	150	do	171
60,000	do.	105¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	42¼
1,000	do.	105¼	100	N. Y. Central	112¾
10,000	do.	105⅛	100	do...2d call	112⅜
25,000	do...3d Ser.	105	200	do...s30	112⅝
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s...x-c	56	1400	Erie Railroad	71⅝
9,000	do.	56⅞	70	N. Y. & N. H. R.	117
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69	200	Reading R.	112
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	69½	1200	do	112
5,000	do.	69	800	do...b5	112
5,000	O. & M. C.	29¾	300	do...s60	111⅜
60,000	do.	29¼	200	M. S. & N. I.	81¼
100,000	do...s30	29¾	100	do...s10	81⅛
10,000	do.	29⅜	100	do...b5	81⅝
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	112	200	do	81⅜
5,000	C. & N.W. Con.		200	Cleve. & Pitts	85⅝
	Conv. Bds	83	900	Chi. & N. W.	44⅝
2,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	71	200	do	44
2,000	Mariposa 1st M.	43	100	do...c	44⅜
5,000	Kings Co. 6s, Bs.	98	100	do...2d call	44⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	97	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	72⅝
13,000	C. & R.I.Pa.R.7s.	93	200	do	72¾
125	Bank of Commerce.	118	100	do	72¾
5	Continental Bank.	103	50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111
40	Irving Bank	105	250	Chic. & R. I...b30	104¼
13	Shoe & L. Bank	115	650	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅞
15	Amer. Ex. Co	82	100	Mil. & St. P.	55⅜
100	Rutland Mar.	21	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69½
50	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	111	100	Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	97⅝

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

15,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65.	107⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	112
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		400	Erie Railroad	71⅝
	New issue	108⅛	200	Reading R.	111⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..R.	99⅞	205	Chic. & N. W.	44
25,000	Tr. Notes 7-30s		200	Cleve. & Tol.	113⅜
	Sec. Ser.	105¼	200	do	113½
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N.	6	400	Chic. & R. I.	104⅞
3,000	Ohio & M. C.	29¼	100	Tol. W. & W	42
100	Quick. Min. Co.	44½	500	P., F. W. & C.	105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅝	600	do	112⅛
10,000	do...b15	29⅜	400	do...s3	112¼
100	Quicksilver	44⅝	200	M. So. & N. I.	81⅜
100	do...b3	45	300	do	81
100	Mariposa Pref	27⅝	100	do...b10	81⅞
100	do...s3	27⅜	300	do...s3	81⅝
100	do	27⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	85⅝
500	West. U. Tel.	47	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	104⅝
100	do...s10	46⅞	100	do...b10	104½
200	do...s3	47	300	do...s3	104⅜
100	N. Y. Cen...c	112¼	200	Chi. & N. W...s3	44⅜
100	Tol., W. & W.	42½	1500	do	44⅜
100	do	42⅝	200	do...b4	44⅝
100	Erie R...b3	71⅝	200	do	44⅜
200	do	71¾	1400	Chi. & N. W. P.	72⅝
100	do...s3	71⅝	100	do...c	72½
400	Reading R.	112	200	do...b3	72⅝
800	do	112⅛	100	do...b10	72⅝
200	do...s10	112	300	do...s3	72⅝
400	do...b10	112⅛	100	P., F. W. & C...x-d	105⅝
200	do...s15	112			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅜	200	do...s3	111⅜
100	Cum. Coal	69¼	100	M. S. & N. I.	81½
100	do...c	69	200	do...s3	81⅝
100	do...s10	6¾	300	do...s3	81
100	Quicksilver	44¾	500	Clev. & Pitts R...b3	84⅞
300	Mariposa Pr.	28	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅞
100	West. U. Tel...b3	46⅞	100	do...s15	103⅝
100	At. Mail St. C.	103	200	do...c	103⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	113½	200	Chi. & N. W.	44
200	do...c	113⅝	300	do...s3	44⅜
400	Erie	71	200	do	44¼
200	do...b3	71⅛	100	do...b10	44⅜
100	do...s10	71	100	do...s15	44⅛
200	do...c	71⅛	300	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	72⅝
200	do...s3	71⅛	200	do...b3	72⅝
500	Reading R.	111⅞	200	do...b10	72⅝
400	do	111⅞	100	do...s3	72⅝
200	do...c	111½	400	P., F. W. & C...x-d	105
200	do...s30	111¼	100	do...s3	104⅞

MONDAY, Dec. 3—A. M.

The Trade of the week was partially broken by the Holiday of Thursday. The Import entries were light, and so were the Customs Duties. There was a fair business in Exports. The receipts of Cotton fell off ten thousand bales from the previous heavy week. The shipments direct to Europe from the Southern ports are gradually on the increase, but the receipts are accumulating and the stock in all the ports is large. Trade among the Importers and Domestic Commission men continues dull. A partial check to the downward course of prices for Domestic Cotton and Woolen Goods is reported.

The Money market worked easy through the week. There is an improved supply of National Bank Notes coming in from the West, and also of Greenbacks. The total of the latter in Bank is nearly, if not quite, equal to the exhibit of last Monday, while a further liquidation in Loans and Deposits of four or five millions each will probably be shown on the statement of to-day.

There was some anxiety early in the week in regard to our Foreign Diplomatic relations, and also in regard to the forthcoming Message and Report from the President and Secretary of the Treasury. But this feeling gave way to one of mere curiosity to know the recommendations of these public documents, which will probably be gratified by to-morrow afternoon by their official publication. The time is so near that present speculation would scarcely be useful, if pertinent. In reference to diplomatic affairs we presume there is nothing of a serious nature to be apprehended. And the feeling on Saturday was that the financial report and recommendations will contain nothing very startling to Bull or Bear. The temper of the majority in Congress, especially among the Pennsylvania and Western members, we believe, will be opposed to hasty contraction as well as to new grants of authority to the Secretary of the Treasury at the present session looking to the early resumption of Specie payments, even if he should directly suggest it, which is doubtful. In the opposite direction, there is already some talk of adding $2,000,000 per month to the National Bank Note circulation, which, if the subject is opened at all this Winter, is quite as likely to be made $4,000,000 per month to counterbalance the further withdrawal of Greenback circulation.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,927,680, against the total entries of $5,143,629 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,466,611, against $3,840,220 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $636,571, against $95,794 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,220,956. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,886 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,247.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,097,069	August	$23,615,428
February	30,520,430	September	21,885,616
March	28,910,069	October	22,392,030
April	24,778,788	Nov. 10	5,446,434
May	28,425,374	Nov. 17	3,886,439
June	22,643,108	Nov. 24	4,536,092
July	26,505,226	Dec. 1	2,927,680
Total to date since Jan. 1			$274,425,376
Against same time last year			197,489,436
Increase to date			$76,985,866

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	August	$22,928,510
February	17,195,507	September	11,971,223
March	23,863,817	October	14,812,833
April	23,311,185	Nov. 7	3,093,780
May	13,192,873	Nov. 14	2,954,821
June	10,282,428	Nov. 21	4,119,158
July	13,486,469	Nov. 28	3,466,611
Total to date since Jan. 1			$174,565,322
Against same time 1865			155,451,650
Increase since Jan. 1			$19,113,772
Gold, Dec. 1, 1866			141⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold, Dec. 2, 1865			148⅛ ₩ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	September	$834,550
February	1,807,030	Oct. 1	1,463,450
March	1,045,039	Nov. 3	748,619
April	586,872	Nov. 10	1,027,850
May	23,744,194	Nov. 17	526,385
June	15,890,956	Nov. 24	781,865
July	5,821,459	Dec. 1	636,571
August	1,587,851		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$59,159,030
Against same time 1865			27,316,323
Increase since Jan. 1			$31,842,707

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,384,263	July	$5,115,843
February	3,633,431	Aug.	6,012,951
March	3,987,553	September	2,895,102
April	1,851,721	October	3,744,757
May	3,783,186	November	2,940,237
June	2,189,226		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$38,297,350
Against same time last year			19,057,560
Increase since Jan. 1			$19,239,790

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,402,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,690
March	11,193,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,436,768	April	167,231
May	[illegible]	May	13,106,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,691	August	366,765
September	12,474,676	September	2,633,532
October	11,517,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
Dec. 1	214,000	Dec. 1	147,000
Total	$124,502,017	Total	$46,957,971
To date, 1865	95,389,365	To date, 1865	37,621,026

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	138⅞@145⅜@141¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	106@108⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	108¼@108⅝
First Series 7.30s	105¼@105⅝
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	104⅞@105⅛
U. S. 5 ₩ cents, 10-40s	99½@100
New-York Central	110⅛@112
New-York and Erie	71⅛@71⅞
Rock Island	103⅛@104
Michigan Southern	81⅛@81⅝
Illinois Central	119⅛@118½
Hudson River	121⅜@121
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84⅜@85
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104⅝@105½
Northwestern	42@45¼
Almaden Quicksilver	46⅜@44½
Cumberland	68@69
Reading	113⅝@111½
Northwestern Preferred	71¼ with div.@68½ ex d.
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29@29⅜
Mariposa Preferred	26¼@28¼
Cleveland and Toledo	112¼@113¼

As usual on Saturday, only half a day's business was done at the Stock Exchange Boards, and this was considerably below the average forenoon transactions. In the Long Room there was a dull market for the Railways, and a disposition to sell at a concession from Friday's advance. This feeling continued until after 3 o'clock, when prices partially improved. On Wall-street the great dealers in the Public Funds had a good demand for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, January and July interest, and the price advanced to 108⅝ ₩ cent. The issue of these Bonds, with the January Coupon attached, closed on Friday, Nov. 30, and so did the transfers of the Registered Stock. The conversions of the 7.30 ₩ cents, First Series, into the Consolidated Bonds and Stocks go on as usual, but the interest on the 7.30s is calculated and allowed to 31st December, and the Bonds or Stocks bear Gold Interest from 1st of January.

The Gold Room in the forenoon showed less firmness than on Friday, and sold down from 141⅛ to 140⅝ ₩ cent., but at the close the price returned to 141⅛ ₩ cent. Exchange 109½ ₩ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $1,220,956. The Export demand for all descriptions of Gold and Silver, $636,571, all in Spanish Doubloons, Gold Bars and Silver.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. Money worked easy, the general rate being 6 ₩ cent., with exceptions as low as 5 and as high as 7 ₩ cent. There was a strong feeling in both classes of Northwest, the Preferred being sold ex dividend.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	44½	45⅛
U. S. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅝	N. West Pref	72⅛	*68½
U. S. 7.30s	105⅜	105⅝	Rock Island	104¼	104
N. Y. Central	113¼	112	Fort Wayne	105⅞	105⅛
Erie	71⅞	71⅝	Cumb'land Coal	70	69⅝
Hudson	122⅛	121	Quicksilver	45	44⅜
Reading	112⅛	112⅛	W. U. Telegraph	47	47
Mich. Southern	82⅛	81⅝	Mariposa Pref.	27	28⅛
Illinois Central	118⅝	118⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅜
Pittsburgh	85	85	American Gold	141⅛	141¼
Tennessee 6s	68¾	69	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	120	Bank of N. America	110
Phenix	109	Hanover	109
Tradesmen's	143	Metropolitan	130
Butchers & Drovers	127	Shoe and Leather	115
Ocean	102	Continental	103
American Exchange	114	Commonwealth	110
Pacific	160	Central National	113
Bank of the Republic	115	Fourth National	108⅜

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	97	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	109	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	109	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 1st mort. 1868	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	94	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	89	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M. s. f.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Mich. Cn. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	112	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅛
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	98⅞	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	83⅝	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER UPON THE Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.

GEORGE L. BECKER,
President and Land Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 27,205 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 280 bags Corn Meal, 78,824 bushels Wheat, 43,050 bushels Corn, 112,589 bushels Barley, 142,156 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 41,503 bushels Rye, 339 bbls. Pork, 77 pkgs. Lard, 227 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,093 pkgs. Beef and 1,200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request and steady at $9 75 @$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 253 bbls.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy to-day. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Singapore, 23c.@24c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@19c., in gold, ₩ lb. Stock, 82,173 pkgs.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Middlings at 33c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales, against receipts of 5,064 bales. The weeks receipts at this port have been 15,976 bales; sales and resales, 10,200 bales; exports, 9,318 bales; estimated stock at the close, 140,000 bales. The business of the week, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been inactive and declining, closing quiet and heavy at our quotations. The decline of prices in Liverpool, in face of their small and decreasing stock, has, in the absence of any active home demand for spinning or speculation, depressed our market. The receipts of Cotton at this port are in excess of the sales, and our stock is steadily increasing. Receivers are offering their Cotton freely on the market, and are ready to accept quotations. The advices from all sections of the South regarding the Cotton crop, although somewhat contradictory, are very generally unfavorable, and if any reliance is to be placed on these advices, the higher estimates of the probable amount of the crop will have to be much reduced. There is more doing in the Cotton Goods market at somewhat improved prices."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	15,976
Receipts last week	25,556
Receipts preceeding week	18,832
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	79,742
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	153,878
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	538,625
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	3,287
Exports since Nov. 1, 1866	27,449
Exports since Sept. 1	69,709
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	349,302
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	135,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	395,000
Exports from all the ports since since Sept. 1, 1866	137,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	405,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and purchased at a further partial reduction of 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl. Within the past three or four days a leading Brooklyn miller has disposed of from 9,000 to 11,000 bbls. Flour to a party who is represented as having purchased the Flour for the use of the French Government. These sales have been on the basis of the ruling prices. The sales of State and Western Flour since our last have been 9,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$9 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 45@$10 35; fair to choice do. do. at $10 35@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 10 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@ 9 50
Extra State	9 45	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 00	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 25	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@17 25

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 10@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 65 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $5 50@$5 65 for Western, $5 50@$5 70 for Jersey, and $5 90@$6 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and has been in better demand, chiefly for export, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, on Spring. Winter has been neglected and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 28—the latter an extreme price for a load of very good No. 2 Chicago, taken by a miller. Corn has been in less request at a reduction of two cents ₩ bushel. Sales since our last 68,000 bushels, at $1 18@$1 19 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 18@$1 25 for old White Southern, and $1 05 for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in limited request and on the decline; sales 11,000 bushels State and Canada at $1 23@$1 25. Barley, heavy and drooping; sales 34,000 bushels at 85c. for poor Western, 95c. for Canada West, in bond, and at $1 15@$1 20 for do. free. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Chicago at 60c.@62c.; Milwaukee at 61c.@63c., and State at 65½c.@66½c. ₩ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady prices, including new at 3 c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 42,694 hides, and 40 bales hides; sales, 24,091 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER: 1,800 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 23 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 California, 23@25 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 18c., usual selection; 4,500 Porto Cabello, 25@26 lbs., 20c., currency, rejecting, water damaged; 600 Texas, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 53 lbs., 14c., currency, usual selection; 641 Wet Salted Rio Grande, for arrival, 42 lbs 10c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Slaughter Ox, 68@72 lbs., 12½c.@13c., currency, rejecting, bad hides; 450 Slaughter Cow, 55 lbs., 10c., currency, rejecting, bad hides. Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands: 83,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 235,600,) 12,000 Wet Salted Hides, and 126 bales East India Hides. The Stock consists of 48,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 8,000 Rio Grande, 15,500 California, 1,000 Aspinwall, 3,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 2,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 Chili and Peru, 5,000 Texas, &c., 100 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 96 bales via Liverpool, and 12,500 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

Comparative Receipts of Hides at New-York for the Years 1865 and 1866.

	FOREIGN HIDES.		DOMESTIC HIDES.		BALES E. I.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
January	25,162	225,460	561	42,741	26	29
February	20,174	17,696	23,994	25,481	—	242
March	22,394	32,980	—	23,257	—	5
April	88,771	332,494	77,889	81,357	—	173
May	159,583	126,279	6,686	15,445	—	437
June	162,026	132,774	31,750	6,468	—	—
July	84,940	69,298	38,499	48,011	—	—
August	180,767	93,494	47	3,049	—	—
Sept'r	148,726	88,013	—	3,676	—	200
October	93,463	69,043	68,201	29,536	65	150
November	257,750	157,853	17,259	41,568	—	232

HEMP—Is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Stock, 600 bales American and 18,115 bales foreign.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has continued dull and languid throughout the week, under a very meagre inquiry from any section, and but few buyers have made their appearance in the Swamp. We reduce our quotations to conform with the few sales made; but, as the business done has been so small, our figures must be considered merely nominal. The receipts from the tanneries foot up nearly 40,000 sides for the week, and the stock is gradually accumulating. Oak Sole has also ruled quiet during the week, the intervention of the National Thanksgiving holiday, perhaps, having a tendency to keep buyers from the market. The stock on hand is fair, but not excessive. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 45c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75@7; Resin at $4 50@$11 50, 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ₩ bbl. Stock, 522 barrels Crude Turpentine, 9,458 barrels Spirits Turpentine, 3,127 barrels Tar and 90,137 barrels Resin.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35 @$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 43 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 20½c. @21½c. for Crude; 31½c.@33½c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for do., free, ₩ gallon. The receipts at this port in the past eleven months have been 993,772 barrels, against 540,222 barrels same time last year; export, 31,615,561 gallons, against 12,883,280 gallons same time last year. Total exports from the United States thus far this year 60,344,979 gallons, against 23,888,258 gallons same time last year, and 30,262,020 gallons same time in 1864.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and declining to-day. Sales have been reported of 8,650 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 50, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $21 37, cash; $22@$22 25 for new Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller January at $21 37@$21 50 ₩ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn 55,032 bbls., against 53,297 bbls. Nov. 1, 1866, and 40,718 bbls. Dec. 1, 1865. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 130 packages. Bacon continues inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 11½c.; short rib at 12c.@12½c.; short clear 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.; sales 80 pkgs. Lard continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales since our last 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12½c.@13½c., and small lots at 13½c.@14c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 345 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Stock of Beef 22,933 tcs. and bbls., against 10,824 tcs. and bbls., Nov. 1, 1866, and 40,178 tcs. and bbls., Dec. 1, 1865. Beef Hams are inactive and heavy, closing at $25@$30, ₩ bbl.; sales, 124 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been plenty and heavy at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Butter continues inactive at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 8c.@17½c. ₩ lb. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₩ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₩ lb.	34	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	29	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	25	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@28

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₩ lb.	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₩ lb.	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₩ lb.	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₩ lb.	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb.	8	@14
Farm Dairies—common, ₩ lb.	10	@13

SKINS—Have been neglected and nominal in price. Stocks are accumulating.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at about previous prices. Sales since our last 270 hhds., including Cuba, &c. from 10⅜c.@11⅜c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 13⅜c.@15⅜c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 12⅜c.@13⅜c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 111,000 lbs. at 11⅜c.@12c., and 26,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10⅜c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but held firmly.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in November.

	Kentucky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total
Stock Nov. 1, '66, hhds	18,286	933	26	25	19,270
Received since	1,037	65	4	—	1,106
Total	19,323	998	30	25	20,376
Delivered since	3,490	152	5	—	3,647
Stock Dec. 1, 1866	15,833	846	25	25	16,729

Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse.

Stock Nov. 1, hhds	6,110
Received since	434
Total, hhds	6,544
Delivered since	1,586
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Dec. 1, 1866	4,958
Total stock	21,687
Same time 1865	37,159
Same time 1864	51,482

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Nov. 1, 1866, bales	8,390	116	694
Received since	1,624	—	869
Total	10,014	116	1,563
Sales and reshipments to Nov. 30, '66	1,194	94	432
Stock Dec. 1, 1866	8,820	22	1,131
Same time 1865	7,439	—	547
Same time 1864	5,244	—	528

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 65 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 45,000 bushels Wheat and Oats, at 4½c.@5½d. by sailing vessel, and 7d. by steamer, ₩ bushel. For Bristol, 21,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₩ bushel.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.
For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoople & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 19th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

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FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
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MUSICAL BOXES
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PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $3,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
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DECKER BROTHERS'
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTE.
The public and the patrons of the WELL-KNOWN DECKER PIANOS are cautioned against buying any Decker Piano which purports to be a Decker Brothers' Piano, and does not have in raised letters on the iron plate at the left side the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.
The Decker Brothers' Piano is sold at No. 91 Bleecker-st. only, and at no other place in New-York City.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

$125.—A SIX-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $125. A fine seven-octave for $270. New pianos to let, with privilege of purchase, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

MRS. E. A. KEARL, THE CELEBRATED teacher of the piano, harp, guitar and vocal music, will take a few more pupils. Terms reasonable. Address MRS. KEARL, care of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—RUN AWAY FROM THE corner of Clinton and Henry sts., on Friday evening, one LIGHT-BROWN MULE, about 14 hands high, with harness on; mane and tail clipped. The above reward will be paid on the return of the same, at No. 180 South-st.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY IN BROADWAY, on Nov. 27. The owner can have it on proof and payment of expense. Apply after 2 P. M., at J. P. MOORE'S, No. 110 Madison-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A LADY'S FUR COLLAR. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mr. UNDERHILL, 43 Lafayette-place.

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THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines for exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms. Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

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ADRIAN ISELIN. WM. FELLOWES.
E. R. GOODRIDGE & CO. BALTZER & TAAKS.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL. JOHN J. CRANE.

The above-named gentlemen have issued Powers-of-Attorney to ROBINSON & COX, to effect insurances in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the Association, No. 37 William-st., New-York.

Risks will be taken at the lowest current rates, with a liberal reduction in lieu of scrip.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London, by which losses will be made payable through their house when so desired.

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THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
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REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT.
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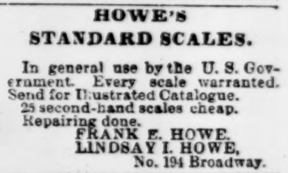

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THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
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JAMES LENOX, 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
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A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
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It never fails to cure it instantly. Give it a trial.
Price 50 cents per bottle,
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AND BRADY'S CLUB SKATES,
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100 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $3 50 per box, by F. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

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PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

"THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,"
Nos. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

SIR:—AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE Hospital on Dec. 9 next, for three Directors in Class No. 1, to serve for four years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Messrs. Lewis May, Wm. Seligman and Samuel A. Lewis; also, for one Director, in Class No. 4, to serve for three years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Mr. Henry Gitterman, (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. N. K. Rosenfield,) and also for one Director in Class No. 2, to serve for one year, from Jan. 16 next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. J. Spiegelberg, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—EVERYTHING CAN be obtained through the Bureau of Information, No. 160 Fulton-st., at a discount. Good establishments, engaged in 130 different kinds of business, have joined the Association to Reduce the cost of living, and will sell Government securities, all merchandise, &c., wholesale or retail, or give professional services at lower rates than to any other customers. Get circulars.
D. M. ELMORE, Superintendent.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1866.

WANTED—FOR PROMPT CASH, A FIRST-class paper-mill, capable of making from two to three tons of paper a day. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ELIGIBLE PLOT IN GREENwood Cemetery, in the older portion of the ground, containing two or more lots. Address, with price and particulars, P. G. A., Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-office.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100: also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 153 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, George Holland, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, George Browne, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Green.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Grand Italian Opera—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Stuart Robison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF A LIFE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OLD ADAM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock—MRS. MARIE ABBOTT'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT—Assisted by Mlle. Matilda Toedt, Mr. F. Stein, Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. J. M. Abbott.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have cable dispatches to Dec. 2. The reported capture of Matamoras by United States troops has caused a marked sensation at Paris.

It is thought that the case of the rebel iron-clads built in France will be settled by arbitration.

The British Government is taking measures to prevent disturbances in the great cities, where bad feeling exists among the Irish. Arrests continue to be made in Ireland.

Preparations are being made in Trieste for the reception of MAXIMILIAN. The case of the Princess CHARLOTTE is pronounced hopeless by her physicians.

Prince ADELBERT, Admiral of the Prussian Navy, is coming to this country to study naval matters.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among the claims to be presented to Congress this Winter will be one from the remnant of the Six Nations of Indians, asking that they may receive an equivalent for 500,000 acres of land in Kansas, which was secured to them upon the cession to the United States of their rights to land in Wisconsin. Very few of the Indians removed to Kansas, and their lands there were at last thrown open to settlers, yet they never relinquished their ownership of them. They have dwindled down to a population of about 4,000, residing at different places in Southwestern and Central New-York. They generally cultivate farms with success, the valuation of their property amounting to $310,000, and they have 872 scholars attending 23 schools.

The inward passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad collided with the freight train, near Corinth, on Thursday, killing HENRY SLATON, conductor, three white men and four negroes. The baggage and express cars took fire, consuming the contents, together with the mail and the bodies of the killed. Mr. JONES, baggage-master, was caught by the baggage, and although unhurt, was burned to death, the passengers being unable to render any assistance, owing to the heat. Three freight cars, a second-class passenger car, and two engines were destroyed. No passengers were injured.

The Buffalo papers announce the death of STEPHEN ALBRO, of that city, long connected with the Press. He died on Thursday night at the age of 78 years. Mr. ALBRO was a sailor in early life, and in 1812 lost a ship and cargo, of which he was master and part owner, at Bermuda, it having been seized by the British Government. He was afterward engaged in mercantile affairs in New-York and in Buffalo, removing to the latter city in 1836. He once edited the Buffalo *Republican*, and was the first editor of the *Republic*, the Barnburner paper of 1846. He was a Democrat of the Silas Wright school, and a forcible and able political writer.

On Sunday evening, the 25th ult., Mrs. WHITEMAN, living in Mill Creek Hundred, Del., was filling a coal-oil lamp, the oil exploded and set her and the room on fire. The sister of Mrs. WHITEMAN took the baby from the cradle and ran with it up stairs, leaving Mrs. WHITEMAN and her little son about two years old in the room. A neighbor succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but Mrs. WHITEMAN was found dead, with a part of her skull burned to a crisp. The little boy was not dead when found, but died soon after.

A young man about 17 years of age, named MCGREGOR, accidentally shot himself at Mill Village, Dedham, Mass., about noon on Thanksgiving Day, while gunning with a party of boys. He undertook to show his companion how easily he could commit suicide. He held the muzzle of the gun against his breast, and in moving his foot to illustrate how the trigger might be pushed back, he accidentally hit the trigger. The gun was discharged, and the entire contents passed through his heart, killing him instantly.

The graves of the Federal dead in the National Cemeteries are hereafter to be marked by cast iron head-blocks weighing not less than twenty pounds, covered with a solution of zinc, to prevent rust, with the name of the soldier, his rank, regiment, company and date of burial, in raised letters, cast on the top, and the number of the grave on the side.

It has been resolved by the Society of Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute that a "memorial chapel" shall be erected, in the centre of which shall be a marble statue of Stonewall JACKSON, and on the walls tablets commemorating those scholars of the Institute who fell in the war just closed. Busts of Gens. RHODES and GARLAND and Col. CRUTCHFIELD will also be placed in it.

LANSING's confectionary store, at Buffalo, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of a large sum of money. They obtained ingress through a window; proceeded thence to the sleeping room of Mrs. LANSING, extracted the keys of the money drawer from her pocket, and then extracted the money from the drawer, which amounted to about five thousand dollars.

The National Convention of the Young Men's Lincoln Association met at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday. The proceedings were secret. THOS. R. SHINN, of Ohio, was elected President for the ensuing year, and Philadelphia selected as the place of the next meeting. Delegates were present from all the States, except Kentucky, Maryland, and South Carolina.

A novel law case has just been decided at Chicago. A British subject dying there intestate, the British Consul claimed the right to administer upon his property. Judge BRADWELL has decided that a Consul has no authority in the matter, and dismissed the suit at his costs. The property, by this decision, goes into the hands of the Public Administrator.

By orders from the War Department, just promulgated, Major-Gen. DAVIS TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Georgia, and Major-Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, who were to have been mustered out Dec. 1, are to be retained in service until further orders.

On Friday, at Cincinnati, a man named MICHAEL DEE, while examining the roof of Messrs. MULLER & CONGREVE's brewery, accidentally stepped backward through the hatchway, and was precipitated to the ground floor, a distance of fully sixty feet. He struck the floor head downward, and fractured his skull so badly that death ensued.

Mr. CHARLES HALE, United States Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, telegraphed yesterday to Secretary SEWARD that he had arrested JOHN H. SURRATT, the only living man who can tell the whole story of the assassination of President LINCOLN. Mr. HALE says there is no doubt of the man's identity.

An accident occurred on the 22d ult. to the train on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, by which Judge FINLEY, of Randolph County, was instantly killed, and three other passengers were seriously injured.

SAMUEL LEDYARD, Esq., of Pultneyville, died on the 27th ult., at the advanced age of 84 years. He held offices of trust and responsibility during the war of 1812, and was prominently identified with various public improvements.

The Louisville *Journal* has been printed thirty-six years, and the Boston *Post* thirty-four, and the editors who controlled their columns at their commencement occupy the same position now.

The reported arrest of Major HINES, formerly of Gen. MORGAN's Staff, proves to be a *canard*. He is at Memphis practicing law.

Boston is to have an Art Building costing $1,000,000. Land valued at $250,000 has been donated.

Ladies were skating on Plattsburgh Bay on Monday last. The Passumpsic River at Lyndon was frozen over on the same day.

A writer in the Danville *Register* nominates Gen. ROBERT E. LEE for next Governor of Virginia. The election will be held in May next.

LOCAL NEWS.

During the November term in the Court of General Sessions, sentences were passed as follows: one sentenced to death; two to State Prison for ten years, nine for five years, five for four years, two for three years and six months, seven for three years, eight for two years and six months, eleven for two years, and two for one year; one to the Penitentiary for two years, seven for one year, five for six months, one for six months and fined in $200; five to the House of Refuge, twenty-two sentences suspended, and thirteen not guilty, or cases abandoned for want of proper testimony, being a total of one hundred and one cases disposed of during the term.

Mrs. NELLIE F. BISHOP, wife of NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, a wealthy real estate broker, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. Mrs. BISHOP was taken before Justice DOWLING, who discharged her, there being no evidence whatever against her. The lady, who was almost prostrated by mental and physical suffering, made a statement in Court to the effect that the arrest was part of an infamous plot to destroy her character.

The investigation into the charges against Comptroller BRENNAN were resumed on Saturday. Several officials were examined and a large mass of testimony was taken. Further proceedings will be held on Wednesday next.

JOHN C. COCKROFT, messenger of the Nassau Bank, was robbed of $2,000 while in the Post-office lobby on Saturday afternoon, by a "mob" of pickpockets. The messenger succeeded in arresting one of the thieves, named DANIEL OGLE, who was committed for examination by Justice DOWLING.

Gold left off steady on Saturday at 141⅛ ℔ cent. Money 6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers. The Stock market closed somewhat firm.

There was a moderate movement in produce on Saturday, chiefly in breadstuffs, which were in demand for export, but at reduced prices. General merchandise was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 541 vessels of all classes in port.

The City Comptroller.

The City election which takes place to-morrow excites but little attention. The mass of the people exhausted their interest in political matters at the State election last month, and are indisposed to renew the contest with any special zest or ardor. There is a general expectation moreover that the Legislature at its coming session, will make some important changes in the organization of our City Government, and that the election, therefore, is of comparatively little consequence. And with a large portion of our citizens the impression has been gaining ground that it makes very little difference what men fill our City offices,—that however they may differ politically they are all involved in a general system of public plunder, and that all efforts to remedy this state of things, by the mere ordinary machinery of elections, will be hopeless.

This is only partially true. In spite of the defects of our system of government, a great deal of good can be done, or rather a great deal of evil can be prevented, by filling our City offices with upright and capable men. The Comptroller of the City, as experience shows, can check, if he cannot wholly prevent, lavish expenditures of the public money, and can in various ways exert a wholesome influence on the general action of the City Government. The office is one of power and importance, and no citizen should be indifferent to the manner in which it is filled.

There are three candidates,—two Democrats and one Republican,—all Irishmen. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY is the nominee of Tammany Hall, MICHAEL CONNOLLY of the Anti-Tammany wing and RICHARD KELLY of the Republicans and Union men. The struggle of the factions in the Democratic party gives some interest to the canvass and bids fair to divide the Democratic vote so as to give the Republicans a fair chance of success. Their candidate is worthy of support and his election would be fortunate for the City. He has had considerable experience in financial matters and has won a high reputation for integrity, fidelity and ability in his discharge of various public trusts. As a Police Justice also he has commended himself to public favor by assiduous attention to the duties of his office and by a rigorous determination to enforce the law with justice and impartiality. He has the support of all sections of the Republican Party, and, with anything like the effort which the importance of the occasion demands, he can be elected.

THE RETIRING EMPEROR.—The Cable reports that the Prince MAXIMILIAN's old neighbors at Trieste are making active preparations for his early return in an Austrian war-vessel. The news of his retirement from the Capital of Mexico must have been reported at Vienna several weeks ago, and it is doubtless understood that his detention—whether by constraint of the French agent or otherwise—is but of a temporary character. The condition of the Princess CHARLOTTE, which is reported to be hopeless, must be in itself a sufficient excuse for the Archduke to insist upon an early release from a position which, but for its tragic incidents, would be almost ludicrous. What end the French Plenipotentiary serves by prolonging the pitiful semblance of Imperialist rule, it is difficult to see, unless he desires to make something for the French creditors out of the Prince's personal effects, and keeps a mortgage on his person till a settlement is made. The farce cannot be kept up much longer. The curtain had better fall on it at once.

The Session of Congress.

There seems no reason to doubt that a quorum of both Houses will be present at Washington to-day; and as nothing remains to be done in the way of organization, we shall at once be placed in possession of the Message and reports of the Secretaries.

The tone and attitude of Congress will necessarily be in some degree affected by the tone and attitude of the President. For though it is not probable that any argument he may offer, or any proposition he may submit, in connection with the restoration question, will shake the decision at which Congress has arrived, or lead to the abandonment of the policy to which it is committed,—the temper of the early discussions will naturally be somewhat affected by the manner in which he may state his view of the situation.

The preliminary caucus of the Republican members of the House indicates the prevailing spirit to be neither quarrelsome nor vindictive. Whether the action of the comparatively few members present can be held to determine the animus or purposes of the party may be open to some doubt. But the more advanced Radicals were represented in full strength; and accepting the reported resolutions as an expression of the feeling of the extreme section of the party, we see no special cause of apprehension. At any rate, it is evident that the Radicals are in good humor, and that they lend no countenance to the clamor for impeachment which demagogues have striven to force upon their attention.

Congress may well afford, indeed, to discard all vindictive counsels, and all appeals to its passions or prejudices. When the balance of power is doubtful, and the issue of a bitter contest uncertain, there may be excuses for what might otherwise seem violent measures. In such a case Congress might with some plausibility plead the necessity of fortifying its position, and, perhaps, of instituting aggressive action. But in existing circumstances the occasion for the adoption of this policy cannot arise. There is no longer a dispute as to the possession of power; Congress has it, knows that it has it, and is in no danger of losing it during the Presidency of Mr. JOHNSON. There is no longer an inducement to shape debate or legislation with reference to the polls; the elections are over, and the verdict of the governing States equals the highest expectations of Congress. What can happen, then, that should provoke Congress to resume its controversy with the President, or to measure strength with a branch of the Government which is tied up and powerless for all except administrative purposes? With more than a two-thirds majority in both Houses, the Republican Party have nothing to fear from vetoes. They have strength to give effect to any measure they deem essential to the work of restoration.

Thus controlling affairs, Congress should disdain the business of disintering old quarrels, or resenting annoyances which were but a part of the election campaign. Its duties are sufficiently delicate and difficult without the irritation of a contest with the Executive, and it will best consult its authority and most effectually uphold its privileges by divesting the restoration question of all extraneous considerations. The refusal of the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Amendment brings up the whole question afresh; and the determination of the manner in which its spirit shall be applied and enforced will call for the coolness and dignity of statesmanship rather than the heat and blindness of partisan warfare. The strength of the party dominant in Congress should be a pledge of its moderation as well as its inflexibility. It possesses the means of giving effect to the will of its constituents; and though, remembering the past, a reasonable aversion to compromises may be expected to obtain, at least there should be some regard for Constitutional right in the application of any measure that may be adopted.

In this respect the proceedings of the House caucus are satisfactory. They neither sanction the wild talk about impeachment, nor reproduce the wild measures with which the ultras among the ultraists would obstruct the restoration of the Union. At the same time it is evident that the question of patronage is to be invested with a prominence in excess of its real importance. To a careful consideration of the subject, and even to a limitation of the President's appointing power, there can, we think, be no objection. In the interest of good government, it may be expedient so to restrain the authority of the Executive that the removal and appointment of office-holders shall be subject to limitations not now acknowledged. And in connection with any legislation upon the subject we may expect a pretty extensive rejection by the Senate of nominations made by the President during the recess. It is clear that the right of the Senate to reject is equal to that of the President to nominate; and the right will be as freely exercised in the one case as it has been in the other. But there is no necessity for making this a great question, or for permitting it to obstruct the vastly more important matters which await attention. Certainly there is no reason for visiting the sins of the President upon his appointees, by affixing a three years' ineligibility for office to any nominee who may be rejected by the Senate, after the manner proposed by Mr. STEVENS. That would be a display of petty spite to which a great party should not descend.

It is noticeable that not a word was uttered at the caucus touching the foreign relations of the Government. The expectation is general that the President will make them a prominent feature of his Message, and there is a disposition in some quarters to turn them to account as a counterblast to the domestic policy of Congress. The effort, if seriously contemplated anywhere, will probably prove abortive. There is enough in foreign affairs to justify thought, and to strengthen the desire for a satisfactory adjustment of our home difficulties. But though Congress may be relied upon to sustain any demand which the Administration may prefer for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, we have no idea that either this question or the Mexican question will be permitted to interfere with the policy of the governing States toward the South. We look for a little excitement on foreign topics, but for no immediate change in the line of action already determined by Congress.

The South Advised to Do Something.

The Louisville *Journal*, which has been one of the doughtiest opponents of the Constitutional Amendment and the general policy of Congress, now perceives the dangers which the doctrine of passive resistance may entail upon the Southern States. The mere rejection of the Amendment is not enough, the *Journal* tells the South there should be a counter-proposition, and that speedily:

> "The time has evidently come for the South to do something, if it can honorably do anything. The North, through the respective organs of its several parties, has called upon the South to offer a counter-project. The New-York *World*, speaking for the Democratic Party; the New-York TIMES, speaking for the moderate Radicals, and now Chief-Justice CHASE, speaking for the extreme Radicals, all invite the South to come forward, and propose what she thinks best in view of the situation. The North unanimously invites the South to offer a counter-project. In our judgment, this invitation cannot be prudently disregarded, if there is any feasible counter-project which the South may offer consistently with her own honor; and a Constitutional Convention is certainly such a counter-project. And we do not see that there is any other. We do not believe that there is any other. We, therefore, hope that the South, with or without the recommendation of the President, will propose this counter-project, though we sincerely hope, as we are inclined to believe, that the President will recommend it."

This sounds like returning reason. They who insist that the South shall ignore political questions, disregard the wishes or the acts of Congress, and leave matters to take their course, without an effort to guide or arrest them, are laying the foundation of serious difficulties. As a means of precipitating another collision, it might be tolerably effective. As a method of delivering the South from its troubles, it is sheer wickedness and folly.

The South can gain nothing by refusing to recognize the power or the will of the governing States. If unable to reconcile itself to the propositions now before it, its duty and interest alike dictate the expediency of showing its willingness to do something, and also of showing specifically what it is prepared to do. In no other way is it able to free itself from the imputation of sullenness and obstinacy. In none other can it establish its readiness to satisfy the general demand for guarantees which lies at the bottom of the Congressional movement.

We have no expectation, however, that the particular counter-project which the Louisville *Journal* recommends will be seriously entertained at the North. The argument in its favor put forward within the last few days by the eccentric Mr. FOOTE has not produced the slightest impression in any quarter. Nor is its presentation by the South likely to meet a different fate. For it in reality begs the whole question. It assumes certain constitutional rights as inherent in the South, which rights Congress refuses to acknowledge; and it presupposes the unconstitutionality of the action of Congress, in legislating with the Southern representatives excluded, which that body will of course decline to concede.

The Philadelphia Convention was probably the nearest approach to a national convention which we shall see until the restoration problem be finally solved, and *that* came to naught partly because of a widespread distrust of the temper and purposes of the President, which was strengthened by his Western tour, and partly because of the bad faith of the Democratic leaders. Under other other auspices, the national desire for restoration would have made that Convention a success.

Practical Restoration.

We published in yesterday's TIMES an account of the lease by an intelligent freedman of a large plantation property belonging to a brother of JEFFERSON DAVIS, who resides near Vicksburgh. The lessee was formerly a slave who worked on the estate which he has undertaken to cultivate. And judging from the common-sense style of his advertisement inviting industrious persons of his own race willing to coöperate with him, he is practical and sagacious enough to perform his contract satisfactorily, provided only he gets fair play from his neighbors. He has received assurances of protection from the military authorities, and as he proposes to give those who are found eligible as associates a direct interest in the profits of the enterprise, he probably takes the most effective precautions against idleness and indifference on the part of his co-workers.

The association will be, so far as their industrial relations are concerned, subject to the government of a Council chosen from among themselves, and to this body certain light dues will be payable at stated periods for educational and infirmary purposes, in addition to an initiation fee of half a dollar on every acre parceled out for cultivation. This special tax the managing lessee of the property proposes to set apart for the purpose of building and perfecting the levees on the river boundary of the estate. In addition to the fiscal duties devolving on the Council will be certain others of a quasi-judicial character. Persons of intemperate and idle habits will be amenable to this tribunal, and in so far as the rules established do not conflict with existing laws offenders will be liable to expulsion from the community. More, however, we judge, may be expected from a careful selection of the associate laborers than from formal methods of discipline such as are outlined in the prospectus. And as the Major-General commanding the district has been consulted both by Mr. DAVIS and by the lessee in all the steps thus far taken, and has given the scheme his hearty indorsement, there is little cause to fear a conflict of authority between the rules which the members of the community may establish for their mutual protection and the civil laws of the State.

The enterprise is one of so purely an experimental character—as applied to the freedmen—that its success must be left to time to determine. But its founder brings to his task a long experience as a plantation manager; he proposes to deal with a class with whose habits and aspirations, and with whose faults and foibles he is entirely familiar; he starts upon no wild adventure for enriching or elevating either himself or them; he eschews at the outset every sort of party political theory, and warns those who propose to become associates with him against regarding even the suffrage question as one of other than "doubtful and remote utility," the discussion of which is "more likely to produce contention and idleness than harmony in the community." These sober words, we apprehend, convey a lesson to others beside the "hands" that are to coöperate in cultivating the Davis estates. They indicate, we take it, a conviction that the intelligent among the freedmen have discovered a surer method of social elevation and of political enfranchisement than has yet been presented to them in any mere party device. They look to the practical end of making themselves an indispensable industrial power. Their hopes centre more directly upon a good understanding with the owners of property and equal protection before the law than upon any theory either of instant political elevation, or their free investment with titles to the land they till. And it is to the intelligent freedmen that both North and South must first look for evidence—if evidence is to be sought at all—of what can be most safely and most wisely done to make their new condition practically beneficial to themselves.

It is surely of the very highest interest to every property owner at the South to look carefully into the merits of this Vicksburgh enterprise. The lessor of the property is not likely to be suspected of agrarian leanings. He is a Southerner of the Southerners. His title to rank with the foremost of their aristocracy is to be found not alone in the extent of his real estate possessions, but in his social relationships as well. If his venture is one which will bear a strict business investigation, it cannot be condemned as hastening any new social upheaval. The contract entered into is one in every sense conservative; and it has in it elements of commercial strength which can hardly lead to disappointment, and are most likely to insure good pecuniary results.

THE EXCITING RUMORS AND THE MARKET ABROAD.—The repetition in various forms and in different quarters, of rumors more or less threatening in their character, does not seem as yet to have produced any noticeable effect on our own or other securities abroad. If the report is to be credited that Mr. BIGELOW read the telegraphic dispatch about which so much has been said to the Emperor in person; and if it was really as "grave and decided" as the report assures us; and if, as is likewise added, the Emperor had nothing to say in reply, the reporter is still unable to say that the market has up to this time, been agitated even in the slightest degree. Five-twenties were reported in London on Saturday evening at an advance of ¼, closing at 70½. Consols were likewise reported at a slight advance. For weeks before the outbreak of the German troubles, nearly every sort of security in Europe was affected to a degree that created one of the most remarkable panics on record. The money market is not likely to be less sensitive now, than it was then—were there any real grounds to expect new complications between any two or more leading States. Both France and England have especially shown of late a strong desire to steer clear of every difficulty that could possibly commit them to a war policy. And an international conflict in which they avoid taking part would be of comparatively short duration. So far as their relations to the United States are concerned, there is nothing to put their existing friendship to a severe test. There is nothing new in the situation. The attitude of our Government is the same to-day, as it was a year ago; and what it was a year ago, it was during the rebellion, when the hands of the Government were full enough. In the darkest period, it claimed no less than it asks now, in the time of its triumph.

PRUSSIA AS A NAVAL POWER.—Prussia finds herself in a position—as a leading Power—that requires her to compute her naval resources, in order that she may, if new conflicts should arise, be able to maintain her pretensions and hold her own on sea as well as on land. She is not much of a naval Power to-day, and mere discipline and drilling, such as have made her army the most formidable for its size in all Europe, will hardly serve to make her mistress of the seas for the next generation or more. She wants a larger seafaring population than she now has. And *that*, her ambition may enable her before long to acquire by the time-honored law of might. Meanwhile, the Prussian Government has got a navy, or the construction of thoroughly-built and effective war-vessels, in her mind's eye. And a Prince of the blood-royal, according to this morning's Cable report, comes here to study the progress and methods of naval architecture in this country. The Prince, who is himself a naval officer of the rank of Admiral, could be sent to no better school. He will have an opportunity of examining naval craft that are not built on mere experimental theories, nor held in reserve to be practically tested in some future war, but vessels that have been thoroughly tried in as hot engagements as the century has witnessed. We trust the royal visitor will find his sojourn here both instructive and agreeable.

NEW TESTS.—We see it stated that the constituents of a Massachusetts Congressman have had a committee at work to investigate and report whether their representative had indulged in a glass of grog, more or less, during a late stumping tour. It would, perhaps, be as well for society if there were no grog-drinking at all. But it cannot surely as yet have come to this that tee-totalism is to be made a political test. If it is, an *espionage* will have to be established more strict than anything known since the blue-law epoch.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—Mr. SMITH BLOOMFIELD is a candidate for the School Commissionership in the First District, and has the nomination of nearly all the political parties and divisions. We urge his election, aside from all political considerations, which ought not to enter into municipal affairs, but least of all into our schools. Mr. BLOOMFIELD belongs to the legal profession; he is a gentleman of education, and has shown himself, during the past eleven months, an intelligent, honest and indefatigable member of the Board of Education. He ought to be returned for another term. There are two Democratic candidates running against him, neither of whom is fitted, personally or professionally, for the place.

ALDERMAN OF THE NINTH WARD.—Alderman W. H. GEDNEY is the Republican candidate for reëlection in the Ninth Ward. He has proved himself eminently worthy of renewed support by the fidelity and industry with which he has performed the duties of that office hitherto. Those citizens of the old Ninth who appreciate the importance of faithful and zealous service in that branch of the City Government will not readily dispense with Aldermen GEDNEY's services.

PERSONAL.—The President's daughters, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, who have been at the Metropolitan Hotel shopping, have not been shopping on the General Order account, as many have supposed, the Collector not having given any orders on the General Order account.

The Montana Legislature met on the 1st of November, and Gov. SMITH delivered his message. CHAS. S. BAGG, formerly of Freeport, Ill., was chosen President of the Council.

THE INCREASE OF MOUTHS, AND THE DIMINUTION OF BREAD.

Consumers Increase Faster than Producers—The Price of Labor Not Up to the Price of Food—New-York Prices—How Society is Affected by Them—The Harvests—Deficiency of Wheat—Agricultural Machinery—England Wants Bread.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

The increase of mouths and the diminution of bread, you will say, is a curious idea; what made you think of it? What right have you to intimate we shall want bread? Isn't this the land of bread? Hasn't God, in His great mercy, given us a land flowing with milk and honey? Yes, but the greatest gifts of God may be perverted if we do not use them properly. Bread is a thing which can only be got out of the earth by labor applied to that specific object, and the tendency of our times is to carry men from the field to the cities, increasing consumers, and diminishing producers. Where is this to end? This thought was suggested to me by several paragraphs in the TIMES—one, that many thousands had perished in India by famine; one from an English paper, that they were looking to us for bread; and one, that New-York City was overstocked with labor, and people from the country should be warned of this. Such paragraphs will startle any thinking man who has supposed that in a time of peace, with the full productive energies of men at work, there is, and there will be abundant food. Now, the truth is, there is not "abundant" food, but there is enough in America and Europe to get along very well with. Prices are very uncertain standards of anything; but we may learn something from them, and especially by comparing the price of food with the price of labor. I find in the TIMES of the 17th inst. the following average prices, which do not vary materially from those of Cincinnati, Ohio:

Family flour, per barrel	$14 00
Wheat, per bushel	2 50
Corn, per bushel	1 30
Beef, roasting pieces, per pound	25
Mutton, per pound	16
Butter, per pound	40

If we reduce these prices to the gold standard, they will yet be very high; and will show that the demand for food is pressing on the supply. But it shows another thing of equal importance, that labor is not as well rewarded as it was several years since. This is a vital point. If the laborer is not well remunerated, and his home made comfortable, society is not in as good condition, much less advancing toward a better state. Eight years ago a days' labor in Ohio was, on an average of the whole State, eighty cents per day. This year it is $1 50, an advance of 70 per cent. But then wheat was $1 per bushel, and now it is at least $2 50. Labor has risen 70 per cent, and wheat 150 per cent. The increased price of wheat is double the increased price of labor. Ten years ago Orange County butter was 16 to 18 cents per pound. To-day it is 40. Thus we see that the price of labor has not advanced with the price of food. If this state of things continues, pauperism will increase in our cities, as it has done in England. The letter of your excellent correspondent, "C. L. B.," shows how this process of things operates on some classes of society—the children, for example. Put his letter together with the fact that people are going to the cities when there is no employment for them, and you will begin to see how our social machinery no longer moves smoothly—is in fact working falsely. One great cause is the demoralization produced by our depreciated currency, and consequently apparent abundance of money. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer under a system of things which inures to the benefit of capital and intelligence, when the poor and ignorant can take no advantage of it. I am very glad to see that Mr. PEABODY and Mr. STEWART have the hearts to attempt something for the poor; but I cannot forget that their wealth is largely the product of the vices, crimes and extravagance of society. If men could live in peace, or women could do without silks and laces, neither PEABODY nor STEWART would have been so wealthy. But our subject is bread and let us proceed. If we look into statistics, we find the cities and towns are everywhere growing faster than the country; the civic population is growing faster than the rural. But the inhabitants of towns are only consumers, not producers. If we imagine this process to continue, it becomes a mathematical demonstration that famine must, at some period, come. When, we do not know; but England furnishes one illustration of what may happen. England has not grown bread enough for herself in thirty years. What does she depend on? She depends upon importations from Russia, Germany, Italy and the United States. Suppose—which is improbable—that these countries should all fail to have surpluses; what could she do? Nothing, but to import our Indian corn, which might save her from starvation. So steadily has this process of increasing consumers at the expense of producers gone on, that even in our great, fertile and productive country we should be driven to the limits of subsistence if it were not for our immense and wonderful harvests of Indian corn. This saves us, whatever may happen to other nations. We shall this year gather in one thousand millions of bushels of Indian corn. Such a crop as that was never known in one country upon earth. We shall thus be saved from feeling very sensibly the loss of a large portion of our wheat crop. Let me here say that the Agricultural Bureau has given altogether too favorable accounts of the crops of this year. The corn crop is a great one, but the others, except grass, are more or less failures. The wheat crop is a failure to full one-half. The mistake has not been for want of information, but for want of apportioning properly the losses in relation to the great wheat-growing States. England expects to get wheat and flour from this country; how is she to get it? Shall we go without wheat and send it to her, or what? Even corn will soon be higher, notwithstanding its abundance.

In the few years past, and especially in the war, we have been saved from great evils by the introduction of agricultural machinery. Few persons know the great extent to which this machinery has been introduced in the West. The sowers, reapers, mowers, threshers and drills did an amount of work almost equal to that done by all the agricultural laborers who went to the war. The West could not have furnished the great number of men she sent to the army, without having this recent and wonder-working machinery. This machinery will put off the day when in this country the population shall press against the limits of subsistence. But still that day is coming on; and here is a great unsolved problem. Has Liberty, within itself, any moral, political, or social power, in any way, to arrest this tendency to increase consumers and diminish producers? Or is it a law of nature that as society grows in civilization it multiplies the seeds of decay? Has Liberty, even under the Christian dispensation, any power to preserve that happy balance of forces, by which alone its existence and its happiness can be preserved? We may hope so; for while we may trace the destruction of Rome and Babylon and Egypt distinctly to these innate causes of dissolution, we also know that they were doomed to inevitable destruction ages before by the decrees of God. If, then, in a more enlightened period, with the advantages of revealed rules of conduct, we can hold fast to that holy faith which incurs no Divine displeasure, we may hope that Christian society will preserve the just balance of its forces—the beautiful aspect of a free, just and happy people. But if such is to be the result, the Pulpit and the Press cannot see too soon the dangers of leaving a simple and industrious life, to live in the hot-bed of cities and indulge in the luxury and sensuality of fashionable society.

A VETERAN OBSERVER

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"L'Etoile du Nord" will be repeated this evening at Winter Garden, with the excellent cast which made its success so noticeable on Friday last. On Wednesday the "Huguenots" will be revived, on Friday "Faust," the announcement not yet being made for the regular Saturday's *matinée*. Mr. MARETZEK's season has thus far proved a great success. The houses are always good, and thus far the performances have been such as entitled the manager to the patronage awarded. The ever-popular Saturday *matinée* was renewed last week, and patronized by a multitude of ladies from this City and the vicinity. "Trovatore" was given, POCH, MAZZOLINI and BELLINI in the cast, and as usual was thoroughly excellent. The subscription list is quite as large as ever before, and the incidental drawbacks less numerous, so that, despite the seeming adversity of the Fates, the season may be one of the most prosperous. The distribution of characters in the opera for this evening cannot fail to attract general attention. BARAGLI would never be selected by an insurance agent as an exponent of powerful lungs, but such as he has he uses discreetly; but the rest, Miss KELLOGG, Miss HAUCK, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI, are quite sufficient to make any work attractive. All have *rôles* of beauty and power, in the rendering of which they merit and receive great popular applause and much critical approval. As for the choruses and incidental developments—they are simply immense.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER WALLACK is announced for the first time this season to appear to-night in his favorite impersonation of *Young Marlow* in the sparkling comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." It is necessary only to mention the fact; the house, of course, will be crowded.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. GROVER's lucky star is in the ascendency and his "Long Strike" promises to continue successful to the end. This is the last week, however, of its presentation, as it must be withdrawn to make way for a new attraction on Monday next. The "Long Strike" is one of the few sensational dramas of the present day that one can sit through and go to sleep. The third act affords Mr. STODDARD an opportunity of doing a bit of character-acting such as we do not often see, and the entire play is full of incident and interest.

On Monday next Mr. GROVER announces SCOTT's romance of the "Master of Ravenswood," with Miss ROSE ETTINGE and Mr. GEORGE JORDAN in the leading parts.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—"Griffith Gaunt" still lives and attracts not only the "prurient prudes" but crowds of the more sensible and fun-loving of the community. Mr. DALY's version has thus far been very admirably portrayed by Miss ETTINGE and Messrs. MORTIMER, SMITH and BAKER. To-night important changes will be made in the distribution, Miss ELIZA NEWTON taking the *rôle* of *Kate Peyton*, and Mr. LANERGAN that of *Griffith Gaunt*. Chief-Justice MARK SMITH, will preside with his accustomed urbanity, and the pig will continue to be twisted by the same barbaric hand. "Griffith Gaunt" is decidedly one of the best entertainments at present on the bills.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—At this popular retreat a singular and novel spectacle is presented every night, and will be for some time to come. It is known among the people by the significant title of the "Black Crook," but might quite as well be called the "Yellow Dog" or the "Piebald Pigeon." Its attraction consists in a series of very artistic tableaux, a vast amount of beautiful ballet dancing, and several spectacular and scenic effects that are far superior to anything ever seen here before. Mlle. BONFANTI, Mlle. SANGALLI, Mlle. BETTY RIGAL, the three premieres danseuses are admirable exponents of three totally distinct types of dancing, and are well worth seeing; so is the "Black Crook."

WINTER GARDEN.—To-morrow night Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, supported by Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER and an otherwise good cast, will appear in the historic part of *Richelieu*. The appointments and mountings of the play are entirely new and elegant throughout.

At the French Theatre the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given to-morrow evening....At the Museum, the triple attraction of a Museum, a menagerie and the drama are presented for the single rate of admission, performances being given twice daily....The New-York Circus is the best of its kind in the country, and presents a corps of riders, gymnasts and athletes such as can be found nowhere else. The *matinées* for ladies and families are made a prominent feature at the Circus, care being taken that everything is done decently and in order....Mr. DAWISON makes his first appearance this evening at the Thalia Theatre.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—"Tom, the Piper's Son," who was so very wicked as to steal a pig and run away with it, will be shown up in all his enormity this evening at Mr. LINGARD's theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.—Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, assisted by Miss TOEDT and Messrs. PEASE, STEIN, MORGAN and DRESSLER, will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall this evening. To-morrow the Cecilian Choir repeats its "Samson" at the same place. On Wednesday afternoon Signor SEVERINI and Mr. PEASE will give their second "morning concert," assisted by Miss NETTIE STERLING and Mr. COLBY.

BERGNER, WARREN AND MASON.—At Mason & Hamlin's Rooms a series of Tuesday afternoon concerts has been initiated, similar to the very popular series of last season, at which the celebrated trio whose names head this paragraph disport with nimble fingers on the violin, violoncello, organ and pianoforte. The second of the series, with a most attractive programme, will be given to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ARMADALE.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN's dramatization of WILKIE COLLINS' novel will be produced this evening, with Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, Miss CELIA LOGAN and other strong names in the cast. The rehearsals indicate a decided hit, so far as the work of the gifted dramatizer is concerned.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.—To-night the second popular concert of Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON will be given at the Academy. Miss McDONALD and THOMAS' orchestra are the attractions.

On Thursday, "L'Etoile du Nord," with the same cast as that which interprets the work at Winter Garden, will be presented.

To-night, at the Atheneum, Mr. STEPHEN JEEMS MASSETT PIPES will "Drift About," and tell humorous stories, prior to his departure for the South.

OBITUARY.

Death of Horace Green, M. D.

Dr. HORACE GREEN, long known as a medical practitioner and author of this City, died on Friday last, after a somewhat protracted sickness, at his country residence in Sing Sing. Some three or four years ago he suffered a shock of paralysis, and since that time his health has been precarious; he has been able, however, to give attention to the practice of his profession, with occasional interruptions, until within the past few months, when he has been confined to his home—his strength gradually failing, and yielding at last to the encroachments of disease. In his case, as in many similar instances of constant occurrence, overwork was probably the real cause of his premature decease. He was not only a skillful and laborious physician, but a man of marked intellectual ability, and absorbed in the study of the special department of medicene which enlisted most of his attention, and upon which he has made an indelible mark,—*Diseases of the Air Passages* and their treatment. He has written several works of value on these and cognate subjects, and has contributed very largely to the knowledge and practice of the profession upon them. He first asserted and demonstrated the feasibility of topical applications to the bronchial tubes and, in the face of the most determined and bitter hostility from the general body of the medical profession, established this system of treatment and lived to see it become universal. He was a native of Vermont, born in 1802, studied medicine in Rutland, graduated at Middlebury in 1824, and completed his medical education in Philadelphia and in Paris. After practising his profession for some years in Vermont, he settled in this City, and rapidly built up a very large and lucrative profession. He read papers upon the department to which his special attention had been early directed, before the Medical and Surgical Societies, published several works upon them, lectured from 1840 to 1843 before the Medical College in Castleton, Vt.; took a leading part in establishing the New-York Medical College, of which he was President; aided in editing the *American Medical Monthly*; and in various other ways contributed largely to the science and literature of Medicine. He was engaged upon a work, intended to be more elaborate and complete than any he had published upon these subjects, when the advent of disease interrupted the labor which he was never able to resume. Dr. GREEN came of the old Revolutionary stock—his father being one of four brothers who were in the battle of Bunker Hill—and was, in all his relations, a most estimable and valuable citizen. He was in all things liberal, public-spirited and resolute in his efforts to promote the public good. His loss will be severely felt by the community as well as by the large family of which he was the head.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

State of Public Sentiment in Virginia—Despondency of the People—Dismal Prospects of the Future—Readiness of the People to Make any Sacrifices Required.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

Public feeling has been roused from the lethargy to which the utter helplessness of the people had reduced the passions of the war, under the stimulus of the *Io Triumphe* of the North and the portentous threatenings of Radical leaders. Men of violence do not hesitate to speak of the possibility of another war—theirs is the recklessness of despair and of idleness. The high-wrought excitement of the war being no longer able to sustain their ardent temperament, and the deadening influence of the terrible blow of the downfall of the Confederacy having worn off in a manner, their passions are roused once more, and they meet the remonstrances of calmer men with the apology that they are driven to stand at bay by the very violence of Northern men. They comprise a number of young men who have not yet learned the necessity of earning their livelihood in the sweat of their brow, who blow and bluster on Court greens, seek a dismal consolation in mock tournaments, and are utterly useless and worthless to the old Commonwealth they profess so ardently to love. They are supported by a handful of old fanatics, who still swear by the blessings of Slavery and the virtues of Democracy—two idols as miserably overthrown as ever were the images of Baal on Mount Carmel. They have no root in the hearts of the people, but as they cry loudest, and in their idleness move about freely, their voices are heard like the whirlwind and the earthquake, emblems of destruction.

Men of strong Union sentiments, who faithfully adhered to the Central Government in their hearts, even when their voices were silenced and their hands bound by the Reign of Terror, look to the future with dismay and great grief. They had hoped to be able to rally around them a fair portion of Virginia's respectable yeomen to form a sound, hardy party, and to leaven, by their exertions, the mass of the people to such an extent that a wise, conciliatory policy might meet with cheerful readiness to sacrifice both men and measures that must needs be abandoned, however dear to their hearts, in an emergency like the present. They were few in number, but powerful in station and influence. Some of smaller social import had been elevated by their sufferings at the hands of the Confederate Government; others, like Judge RIVES and some friends of his, had been looked up to, even in the midst of fierce war, as safe beacons beckoning more timid seafarers into a safe harbor, to be reached when the storm had blown over. Their disappointment is bitter. They find themselves confounded with lukewarm loyal men, with rabid Secessionists, who shouted for Slavery and slave trade at Montgomery, and who now hurrah for THADDEUS STEVENS and WENDELL PHILLIPS at Washington, and with men who have no principles at all, but a happy faculty of ever swimming with the stream. The extreme measures of the Radicals, and, more still, the painful uncertainty which hangs over their own fate as well as over that of the whole State, have robbed them alike of influence and energy.

Men of moderation, finally, who have accepted the defeat of the South as a decision of the highest arbiter among men, who are sincere in their professions as loyal men, and earnestly seek the welfare of their State only in the welfare of the Union, are discouraged and despondent beyond anything the North can imagine. They are hemmed in on all sides by their two bitterest foes, the extreme Radicals abroad and the rabid Democrats at home. They were, and still are, perfectly willing to disfranchise those whom they look upon as the authors of all the fearful suffering which the South has endured; they have no more sympathy with a Mason or a Cobb than the North has; they see the necessity of doing all that can be really desirable for the negro. But the ground has been cut away under their feet. They have no platform to stand upon. At the North they are met by distrust, by sneers and deaf ears. At home they are thrust aside, ousted out of such offices as under the pressure of last year's reaction they may have obtained, and laid under a regular ban by the exulting Democrats. They mourn in silence for their State. The same warm attachment to old Virginia, which led them to forget their own predilections and convictions even, and to take up arms for their State in rebellion, led them since the end of the war to forget their griefs and their just complaints, and to make once more great sacrifices of pride and self-respect in order to help their State to resume her position among the sister States of the Union. They paid for it during the war in property, in lives, and in honor—what will they have to pay for it now to masters whom they find even harder to please and more exacting than Confederate enrolling officers and quartermasters?

Thus, it may well be said that the State of Virginia is plunged into apathy and despair. The papers, who never were fair exponents of public opinion at the South, keep up a show of courage, and even of bluster. It is hollow and unechoed by the people at large. Politicians still repeat the old cant and try to stir up the masses by hackneyed phrases and antiquated paradoxes. They have lost their hold, God be thanked. Pamphlets and books are written on the lost cause and the innocence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but they are read only from curiosity, and as far as their influence goes they might be written in Hebrew. The people suffer; they are sick at heart; they are on the brink of despair.

They want no pardons or privileges, they ask not for representation in Congress or votes at the polls, they care not or Constitutional Amendments or universal suffrage—they want but one thing, and that is peace. Peace at all hazards, peace at any cost. It is the same feeling that made five millions of Frenchmen vote for a spurious BONAPARTE to be their master, and to rule them with an iron rod. They also wanted rest from political excitement, security for trade and commerce, agriculture and industry, peace in the land and by their fireside. So it is in Virginia. They wish to know what price they must pay, and they avow it openly, they are ready to pay it. Only give them the certainty that, the price once paid, peace and order shall be restored, and they are willing to make any sacrifice that may be asked.

And they are wise in their readiness to give up all their predilections and deep-rooted habits. For in the meantime, in this period of harassing, enervating uncertainty Virginia is going down rapidly. Her broad acres lie waste, or are imperfectly cultivated. There is no manure to improve the neglected soil—there are no labor-saving machines to supply the former slave. Mills are falling into ruins, and factories stare at the traveler with their rows of unglassed windows. Merchants are closing their stores, and goods are lying unsold in the warehouses. Immigration passes by the rich lands of the James River and of the Valley, to turn its current toward the West. Gentlemen move to the large cities of the North to earn their living, and freedmen leave the State by the thousand in search of remunerative work.

But Virginia does not suffer alone. Whether represented in Congress or not, whether governed by a PEIRPOINT or a military ruler, she forms an integral and essential part of this Union, and the whole body politic cannot be healthy and sound when so large a member is in a state of decay and decline. The power of the North may be ever so great, and its ability to bear a colossal debt ever so well proven by the unparalleled sacrifices it has made during the last five years, but who can doubt that a restored South, with well-worked resources and renewed energies, would very soon restore the currency to specie value, and diminish the national debt by hundreds of millions?

Ex-Postmaster-General Dennison on the Political Situation.

MIAMI, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1866.

I have some anxiety in regard to the temper of our friends in Congress in respect to the President, but hope it will be of a dignified and moderate nature, as displayed in word and act. I am wholly opposed to all impeachment movements, unless the President has been doing, or shall do something that will make it imperative upon Congress to vindicate its honor or preserve the peace of the country. As to his policy the people have pronounced their verdict upon it, and Congress may well leave it, only carrying out by proper legislation the will of the people as expressed in that verdict. I shall be glad to see an improvement in the temper of the President, and will hail with great satisfaction his hearty coöperation with Congress in securing the adoption of the Amendment by the Southern States. I have really only kind personal feelings toward the President, and will be sincerely gratified to see him cut loose from the Democratic Party, and unite his fortunes with the Republicans. I want to see the Union permanently and completely restored upon the basis of the Amendment. If the Southern States persist in their opposition, and reject that wholesome measure, I will be prepared, with my political friends, to compel a restoration upon such terms as will give permanent peace and security to the nation, however opposed the ruling classes of the South may be. We cannot afford to have another war, if positive measures can avert it. We must prevent, under any circumstances, this old leaven of the rebellion to resume its sway in national legislation. I confess to not comprehending the President. What he hopes to accomplish to give historical eminence to his Administration, I cannot conceive. Without a party, in or out of Congress, except so far as he may have courted the Democratic, which is powerless to produce results, what great measure or series of measures can he hope to accomplish? If he hopes to achieve anything of permanent value, including the Mexican business, he will be disappointed. The country is giving little heed to our foreign concerns. All of its thoughts are directed to home matters, which Congress controls, and will absolutely control until March 4, 1869, or the close of the Presidential term. If the Southern States shall, in the meantime, be fully restored to the Union, and their representatives admitted to Congress, that body will have all the glory, as such results can only be with its consent and upon its terms. It really seems as if the President was steering the Ship of State without rudder or compass, and without any definite port for its final haven. Nor is it possible for it to be otherwise. His very Cabinet organization requires it. I doubt whether he has the hearty sympathy, or at least the concurrence, of one-third of his Cabinet. Nor can he improve his condition by any change. If he then hurries bodily into the arms of the Democratic Party, and calls members of that party into his Cabinet, it will compel the withdrawal of more or less of the remaining members in a very short time, while he will secure little more sympathy from the Democratic members. The truth is that the Democratic Party do not intend to be swallowed up by the President. It will preserve its organization for the future, however distant, and have nothing to do with the President except so far as he may aid in that preservation. If he hesitate to comply with its wishes it will cut aloof from him incontinently and mercilessly. I would be glad to see the President repair his mistakes ere the close of his administration.

The Constitutional Amendment in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states that the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Missouri Legislature is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion. In the late canvass the Radical candidates in the several Congressional Districts and their advocates explicitly stood upon the Amendment, and triumphed thereon. The *Democrat* says:

"While many Radicals think it insufficient as a final adjustment, they are yet in favor of the Amendment as in itself right and desirable. They accept it as a just proposition made in good faith to the ex-rebel States, and do not think that loyal States should furnish to them an example for rejecting it. Congress declined to commit itself to the Amendment as a finality, and to ratify it is not to ratify it as such. The Emancipation Amendment was just and wise, and most promptly ratified by Missouri, but not as a final settlement. The question whether more should or should not be required of the South prior to her admission to Congress is involved in this Amendment no more than it was by the Emancipation Amendment. It is intimated, and the people will be surprised to learn, that a handful among us propose to resist the ratification, on the ground that it might prove a finality, but they were scarcely heard from during the recent campaign. We apprehend that they approached no candidate on the subject. In fact, they supported candidates who voted for the Amendment in Congress, and other candidates who most emphatically declared for the Amendment."

The Approaching Political Campaign in New-Hampshire.

The Republican State Central Committee for New-Hampshire have issued a circular to the Republican voters of the State, in which they urge the necessity of a thorough organization in every School District, and the election of men for responsible positions who are willing to work and sacrifice some time for the good of the cause. They say:

"New-Hampshire will be the first to speak in 1867, and the anxious eyes of the loyal men all over the country will be turned toward her, and what report we shall give the country and the world remains for you to say. We must show that neither enemies without nor traitors within can impede the progress of our cherished principles. Our Congress has taken a bold stand to reconstruct the Government on a sound basis, and have foiled the fatal policy of the Administration. The next Congress is pledged to do the same. The loyal men all over the country stand by Congress. We shall be called upon next March to render our verdict. For whom shall that verdict be given, Congress or the President? We feel sure in saying it will be for Congress. Let no time then be lost, for each one has a duty himself to perform which he can delegate to no other. Let that duty be conscientiously and well done, and we will be satified with the result."

American Pianos in Europe.

The following letter will be read with satisfaction by all who take pride in the just appreciation abroad of American skill and ingenuity in her manufactures:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
BERLIN, Prussia, Nov. 7, 1866.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: I profit of the opportunity afforded by the return to Boston of my friend, HUGO LEONHARD, Esq., the eminent pianist of your city, to do what ought to have been done ere this, to acquaint you of the safe arrival of the magnificent "Chickering" Grand Piano, which Mr. LEONHARD has been good enough to select for me.

Thanks to your care and foresight, it came in perfect order, notwithstanding the frequent handling to which it had necessarily been subjected on its long passage from Boston to Berlin. The instrument, in regard to its elegant and tasteful exterior, as well as its beautiful tone and perfect action, is everything that I could have desired.

All those who have seen, heard, examined and played upon it—among them the very best judges in Berlin, piano players as well as piano makers—cannot sufficiently admire it, and pronounce it superior to any Grand Pianos made here or elsewhere in Germany, not excepting the widely and justly celebrated "Bechstein" instruments, of this City. The quality of the tone of your splendid instrument is found to be so refined and pure, it "sings" so beautifully, as the Germans express it, the quantity of its tone is so full, round and ample; the gradation of strength from the lower to the upper registers so complete and even, and its action and mechanism so perfect, that all concur in the opinion that its equal in excellence and perfection has not before been seen in Berlin.

So numerous have been the encomiums passed upon it, in many instances, from local pride, given only because their sense of justice and love of truth compelled the eminent gentlemen to give them—and for that reason all the more valuable—that I assure you, gentlemen, I esteem it a privilege, and feel proud to be in possession of this splendid specimen of American art, ingenuity and skill.

With my compliments and best wishes for your continued well-deserved success,

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. KREISMANN,
United States Consul.

—*Boston Post.*

PENN HORN OIL REFINING COMPANY.—The sale of this property in Hudson County, New-Jersey, advertised in the TIMES to take place this day, is postponed for two weeks.

A Card.

No. 181 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 1, 1866.

An effort having been made to create a sensation over the action of the Police, in preventing the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company from laying their track in Pearl-street on Thanksgiving Day, which day was selected by the Company solely to oblige the people doing business on the route; and as some have suggested that we were "unknown," we would inform the inquiring public that we are a legally chartered and duly organized Company, with the proper authority from the City of New-York to construct and run the road as proposed to be laid.

Any further information which may be desired can be obtained from the undersigned.

CHAS. H. KALBFLEISCH,
President of the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company.

Seven Years in Constant Use.

"We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement and simplicity of construction."—*Testimony of Mrs. Gen. Buell before the Commissioner of Patents.—Advertisement.*

A Charitable Act.

It would be an act of charity for persons to caution their friends against using injurious dentrifices, and advise them to use Swietenia, which will preserve their teeth.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

Two or Three Colds in Succession

Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Hourmahal Charms Her Lord

in the light of the harem with a bewitching bouquet, but what was the evanescent odor of her bunch of flowers compared with the enduring fragrance of that most enchanting of all floral perfumes, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS?

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve

is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!

DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
The perfection in Dental Chemistry.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

Use Bull's Bay Rum Soap.

No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BEEKMAN—HUNT.—At Jersey City, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, B. FRANK. BEEKMAN to EMILY WEST, daughter of Henry Hunt, Esq., of Rahway, N. J. No cards.

BUCKHAM—MALLARY.—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 88 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 29, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, THOMAS SCOTT BUCKHAM, of Faribault, Rice County, Minn., to Miss ANNA ADELIA MALLARY, eldest daughter of Lyman Mallary, Esq. No cards.

FRENCH—PARKS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 29, (Thanksgiving Day,) by Rev. A. C. Eggleston, Pastor of the South 3d-st. M. E. Church, Mr. EDWARD M. FRENCH to Miss MARIA E. PARKS, all of Brooklyn.

TRUMBULL—KNOX.—At Purdy's Station, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. H. C. Humphrey, WILLIAM E. TRUMBULL, of Danbury, Conn., to HARRIET C. KNOX, of North Salem, N. Y.

DIED.

BENTEGEAT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 2, Capt. EMILE BENTEGEAT, aged 34 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 Patchin-place, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday for interment.

BREWER.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, ABRAM M. BREWER, aged 27 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 24 Boorman-place, 33d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment in the 10 o'clock train on Wednesday morning.

BRAISTED.—On Saturday, Dec. 1, at Red Bank, N. J., MARY E., wife of Franklin Braisted, and only daughter of Wm. McCliane, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, Red Bank. The steamer *Jesse Hoyt* will leave pier foot of Duane-st. at 11 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Dec. 1, Mrs. LAURA R. CLARK, in her 77th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Train leaves 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at Sing Sing, Dr. HORACE GREEN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 30, CHARLES HUTCHINGS, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, at New-Brunswick, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 2 P. M.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 1, suddenly, HARRIET W., wife of Edward H. Marsh, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Dec. 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 129 Lafayette-av. The remains will be taken to Hadley, Mass., for interment.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 1, JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 4, from the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 12 o'clock.

RITCHIE.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, CHARLES P., son of Matthew L. and Eliza M. Ritchie, aged 3 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 639 Hudson-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RYAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, of consumption, EMILY A. RYAN, eldest daughter of Emily and the late Wm. Ryan, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock precisely.

ROE.—At Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 29, CHARLES S. ROE, formerly of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

SERVOSS.—On Friday, Nov. 30, THOMAS L. SERVOSS, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be placed in the family vault.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Dec. 1, Col. GEORGE SMITH, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 131 Sullivan-st.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., MARY ANN, widow of Alfred Underhill, formerly of this City, in the 67th year of her age.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 2, JAMES, infant son of Catherine Ida Luqueer and James Van Benschoten, aged 9 months and 17 days.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At the old mansion, Greenbush, Rensselaer County, on Friday, Nov. 30, JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., aged 41 years.

VAN TUYL.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 1, of scarlet fever, OTTO W., youngest child of Andrew and Kate Van Tuyl.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 182 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, while residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery became dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, N. J., about nine miles distant, being my native place, I was removed thither, occupying two full days in the transition. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival at Moorestown I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seems to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter, which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated; the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known and I had refreshing sleep to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much. With this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrice in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized, with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease by everyone, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me, far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For many years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is five dollars, and it enables me to give such patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite and a good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms, both male and female, are stupefied with this poison; the relief is temporary; if they cough they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep they take a little whisky: and they go on in this way, requiring more and more, until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.

The SEAWEED TONIC produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food that may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure consumption.

Patients can consult me professionally at my ROOMS, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination with my respirometer $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by
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For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

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I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTNAM, Lynchburgh, Va.
SEPT. 27, 1866.

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Half romance and half reality, entitled,
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For Alderman of the 13th Aldermanic District,
NATHAN C. ELY.
For Councilmen for the Eighth Senatorial District,
GEORGE W. CREGIER, HENRY C. PERLEY, STEPHEN ROBERTS, FRANCIS A. THOMAS, ANDREW SPENCE.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of 7th School District,
JOEL W. MASON.
For Trustee of Common Schools of 22d Ward,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP.

Recognizing the principle that good government can be secured by electing only good men to all offices of profit or trust, the paramount consideration in selecting these candidates has been their sterling personal character.

In the better days of the City Government Mr. Ely was President of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, 10 years a School officer, and has been 13 years President of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company. Let us elect Mr. Ely, and thus secure an inflexibly honest, competent and zealous representative.

Col. Mason is also a man of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity, and as School Commissioner will be found to be the right man in the right place.

The whole ticket is commended to your support.

Fellow-citizens, friends of honest rule and economical administration, we call upon you to come forward in your strength and elect this ticket. Let not your exertions be restricted to a vote at the polls, but let each exhort his neighbor in this duty, and let the circle widen until the whole Ward shall be aroused.

GEORGE W. BRADFORD,
President Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Union Association.
ADNA H. UNDERHILL, HUGO WESENDONCK, } Vice-Presidents.
DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Treasurer.
ROBERT S. DOBBIE, CHARLES BELL, } Secretaries.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

To William B. White, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having confidence in your integrity and capacity, cordially indorse your nomination for Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District. The course you have pursued the past year in the Board of Councilmen convinces us that you can and will efficiently and honestly fulfill the duties of the office for which you have been nominated, and we pledge to you our best efforts for your election.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard,
Rev. D. L. Marks,
George W. Blunt,
Isaac Sherman,
John W. Thorne,
James R. Floyd,
Sinclair Tousey,
James Galway,
Salem T. Russell,
S. R. Comstock,
W. H. Oakley,
Joseph W. Griffiths,
William H. Christie,
George F. Merklee,
Silas C. Herring,
W. W. Cornell,
F. A. Conkling,
Daniel French,
Rev. Dr. John Dowling,
George E. Sage,
Charles W. Darling,
Vanderbilt L. Burton,
Dr. S. R. Kirby,
Henry Dexter,
Col. A. Seymour,
Samuel Hall, M. D.,
S. C. Southmayd,
Rush C. Hawkins,
J. M. Tilford,
Alexander M. Eagleson,
W. H. Putnam,
Norman Stratton,
G. & P. Rogers,
George E. Keyser,
John Dargavel.

FOR ALDERMAN
Of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
FOR COUNCILMEN
For the Seventh Senatorial District, (XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards,)
JOHN WEBBER,
WALTER B. ROBERTS,
THOMAS MURRAY,
JOHN S. GILMORE,
HUGH TURNER.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Sixth District,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
TRUSTEE, Twenty-first Ward,
A. B. ALLERBURY.

NOTICE.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.—The only regular Democratic nominee for Alderman, WM. W. OWENS.

HUGH McGOLDRICK,
Chairman Tammany Committee.
EDW. BERRIAN, Chairman Mozart Committee.

POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, No. 600 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of
RICHARD KELLY
for COMPTROLLER is one that commends itself to the support of all good citizens, and we earnestly call on voters of all classes and organizations who favor Municipal Reform to give him their hearty support.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Vice-Chairmen.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Treasurer.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Com.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, taxpayers merchants and business men of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, cordially recommend to our fellow-citizens
Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY
for the responsible and important office of
COMPTROLLER OF THIS CITY.

Bred to commercial life, and for many years disconnected with local politics, and engaged in the discharge of extensive financial trusts and duties, Mr. Connolly is practically qualified for the office beyond comparison with any other nominee now before the people, while his public and private character is above reproach, and is of itself a guarantee of an honest, faithful, conscientious and economical administration of the financial department of our City Government. We therefore believe that it is the duty of all tax-paying citizens, without regard to party, to devote themselves to securing Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY'S election.

H. B. Claflin & Co.,
Wm. A. Wheelock, President Central Bank,
James Redmond,
Charles Fowler,
N. A. Baldwin,
S. T. Lent,
R. T. Woodward,
D. A. Gillies,
Robert Schell,
S. Churchill,
Edey, Furmore & Co.,
Thomas S. Negus & Co.,
S. Wittheimer,
J. & J. Stuart,
J. S. Winslow,
Burdett, Jones & Co.,
Plum & Lamont,
Wm. Bradhurst & Son,
Dubois, Vandervoort & Co.,
Beebe, Fox & Co.,
Warren, Mix & Son,
S. Munn & Son,
Kirtland, Bunson & Co.,
Carter, Kirtland & Co.,
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton,
C. H. Bowman & Co.,
Field, Morris & Co.,
Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.,
S. D. Bradford,
Bowers, Beeckman & Co.,
Lycurgus Edgerton,
Garbutt & Beck,
D. M. Hildreth,
Geo. A. Robbins,
Carhart, Whitford & Co.,
William H. Black,
Palmer & Co.,
Weekes & Highie,
Stearns & Beall,
Fithian & Co.,
C. F. Hunter, President People's Bank,
Valentine Kirby,
Udolpho Wolfe,
White, Morris & Co.,
Garner & Co.,
Sprague, Cooper & Colborn,
John Graves,
David Wagstaff,
Rogers & Bamber,
Wm. J. Schwab,
J. Lathrop & Co.,
Hoover, Calhoun & Co.,
J. M. Bradstreet & Co.,
T. B. Woodward,
M. R. Rowe,
Wm. H. Peck,
David Pringle,
Sprague & Fanell,
Rich & Suell,
Place & Seaman,
A. Baldwin & Co.,
J. S. & W. Brown,
A. Frazier,
Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Port,
Charles G. Landon,
Owen Byrne,
Peace & Seaman,
J. S. Hawkins & Co.,
Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart,
John W. Cox,
C. H. Bowman & Co.,
Green & Lasher,
Jenkins & Babcock,
George Burrill,
John T. Harris,
Fithian & Co.,
Eugene Kelly & Co.,
Wright & Mitchell,
Joseph W. Robb,
S. Munn, Son & Co.,
A. Barmore,
Connolly & Co.,
Wm. Edgar, Bird & Co.,
George W. McLean,
James Hoy,
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg,
Dunspaugh, Stillwell & Pearsall,
Cox & Smith,
Anthony, Taylor & Co.,
Campbell, Maghee & Co.,
W. T. Hatch & Son,
Kobbe & Corlies,
Wm. K. Belcher,
Wm. Young & Co.,
Ballins & Straus,
Benjamin Babcock,
Dowd, Baker, Whitfield & Co.,
Kitzinger, Rosenback & Co.,
Solmson, Meyer & Co.,
Parker, Brooks & Co.,
F. L. Talcott,
Matthias Clark,
O. & A. C. Poillon,
John T. Yelverton, Pres't Bank of North America,
Wm. J. Peake & Co.,
John F. Seymour & Co.,
Bernheimer Brothers,
Babcock Brothers & Co.,
P. J. Rink,
Pattee, Burbanks & Drew,
Meier & Schmid,
J. H. & J. T. Edwards,
T. & E. Barlow & Sons,
A. Baldwin & Co.,
John S. Hannahs,
Edgar Skinner,
Alex. T. Groser,
John Graves,
John Buck,
John C. Steppan,
A. H. Van Pelt,
Wm. O. Breuning,
Porter & Higby,
Demarest & Wygant,
L. Weltheimer,

And over 8,000 others.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD KELLY.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Chairman.
THOMAS E. SMITH, A. JACKSON PLUMB, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD KELLY.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, JAMES M. McCARTAN, CHARLES S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION

FOR ALDERMAN,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FOR ALDERMAN—SEVENTH DISTRICT,

WILLIAM B. WHITE.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,

EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
ANDREW SPENCE,
GEORGE W. CREGIER,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
DR. FRANCIS A. THOMAS.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS,

STAND BY YOUR CANDIDATES.
For Comptroller—RICHARD KELLY.
For Alderman—MARTIN THATCHER.
For Councilmen:
JOHN S. GILMORE, HUGH TURNER.
For School Commissioner—JAMES UNDERHILL.
For School Trustees:
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK SCHUTZ.
THERON R. BUTLER, President.
JOHN GOLLER, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,

For Commissioner of Common Schools, 6th District, 15th and 18th Wards,
OTIS D. SWAN.
For Trustee of Common Schools, 15th Ward,
WM. M. ALLEN.
For Trustee of Common Schools 18th Ward,
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary of Convention.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR
ALDERMAN,
5th District,
EUGENE WARD.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.

XVIIth Aldermanic District, XIIth Ward.
For Alderman,
ROBERT C. BROWN.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS' NOMINATION.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
D. S. PAIGE, Chairman.
EDWARD GILON, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT (XVITH WARD.)

Regular Union Republican Nomination,
FOR ALDERMAN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
J. H. LEIBENAU, Sec. B. C. WANDELL, Chairman.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
Fifth District,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE:
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Alderman, XVth District, XXth Ward,
MARTIN THATCHER.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

UNION REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For School Trustee,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,

JOHN N. HAYWARD.
R. STODDARD, Secy. WM. ATKINSON, Chrmn.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

For School Trustee:
HENRY V. MEAD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, XIITH, XIXTH AND XXD WARDS.—My name having been placed in nomination for the office of School Commissioner for this district by one portion of the Democratic Party, and Tammany and Mozart Hall having placed in nomination another candidate, (R. L. Larremore,) I have, after consultation with my friends, concluded to withdraw my name from the canvass, deeming this step to be for the best interests of the Democratic Party. Returning my sincere thanks to the organizations which have tendered me their nominations, as also to my friends through the district, I remain, respectfully yours,

JAMES B. BRADY, 46th-st. and 7th-av.
DEC. 2, 1866.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Tammany, Mozart and McKeon nomination for School Trustee,

MICHAEL RYAN.

EDWARD COOPER, Chairman Tammany Hall Convention; DANIEL SLOAT, Secretary. CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, Chairman Mozart Hall Convention; DAN'L BUCKLEY, Sec. R. GOULDBURY, Chairman McKeon Convention; JOHN BURKE, Sec.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.—For Councilmen, Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, HENRY MURRAY, STEPHEN ROBERTS, JOHN F. ULRICH, JOHN W. BENNETT, JULIUS JOHNSON.

DANIEL B. NORTHUP, Chairman.
GEORGE C. NEWMAN, CHAS. L. THATCHER. } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN AND UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—For School Trustee:

JOHN N. HAYWARD.

Maurice Daly, Ch. Dem. Un. Con.; Michael Cassidy, Sec.; Henry Beeny, Ch. Un. Rep. Con.; E. J. Salmon, Sec.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.—For School Commissioner, Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

HENRY LIEBENAU, Chairman.
JAMES S. PEACOCK, RICHARD EBBETTS, } Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for School Commissioner Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards,)

COL. JOEL W. MASON.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¼	108¾	June, 7-30	105	105¼
Coupon, 1881	112¾	113	July, 7-30	105	105¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅝	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
New, '65	108¼	108⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
10-40 Registered	99⅝	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	112
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
Gold	141½	141⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110
August, 7-30	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,

Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 24th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 131 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY, } Trustees.
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866. }

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO., }
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866. }

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of

AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. COMPANY, of South Carolina, hereby gives notice that it has placed to the credit of its First Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, with M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 24 Broadway, the semi-annual interest due on said Bonds on Dec. 1, 1866. Holders of Coupons will please call and collect their interest.

HENRY M. DRANS, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1866.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

DATED NOV. 20, 1866.

n26-law6wM

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place,

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Collect coupons, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. STUART, }

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., }
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 6th day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of December.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 3d of December.

Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d prox., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:

104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:

A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:

112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.

530,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)

6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.

190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)

60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FULTON-STREET PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE IN PARTITION.

J. COLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

The valuable store property known as Nos. 253, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn. One half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. LOWREY, FRANSIOLI & SOREN, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MATHEW MORGAN, ESQ.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, 3d, and TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Executors of the late Mathew Morgan, deceased, a large and fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, of the Italian, French, Flemish, German and English Schools, comprising, among others, a number of the finest ancient paintings which have been offered at auction in many years. In the modern school will be found the works of the following eminent artists, viz.:

A. Schneider, R. Cazes, M. A. Koek Koek,
T. Rosierre, P. G. Vertin, J. T. Vaarburg,
J. Van Lemputen, E. Morehaut, A. Eversen,
J. Sponler, F. Van Seben, C. Leickert,
J. Van Warden, F. Van Severdonck, H. Schaeb,
And others.
ALSO,
A number of fine old line and colored engravings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 67TH, 74TH, 75TH, 97TH, 112TH, 113TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

MADISON-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.—12 lots, comprising entire front on avenue, and 2 lots on each street.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 112th-st.—25.2½x80 feet.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 113th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x40 feet.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 97th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x80 feet.

67TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100.5.

97TH-ST.—19 lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

112TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

113TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

120TH-ST.—15 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.10.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent., at option of the buyer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3 AT 1½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 304 Atlantic-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.: THE STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCERY-STORE, comprising a general assortment, in good order; counters, glass case and other fixtures.

Grocer's wagon, horse and harness; also the lease of the store and cellar four years from May 1, 1866, at $25 per month.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 3, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA LEMONS—318 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

50 cases fresh Malaga lemons.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 East River:

MESSINA LEMONS—1,170 boxes fresh Messina lemons. Balance cargo brig *Maria*, from Messina.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUETTES, CHINA vases, &c.; continuation sale by EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No 60 Liberty-st. Sale positive.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—HAVING ASSOCIATED with me in the cotton brokerage business my sons ISAAC O. THOMAS and DAVID P. THOMAS, the business will be conducted in future under the name of JAS. P. THOMAS & SONS.

Nov. 28, 1866.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers,
Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

BROCATELLES, TAPESTRIES, REPS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, some lots really less than half their value.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.

One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.

One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.

W. JACKSON,
Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,

AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c, ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!

FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES, Suitable for the holidays.

ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and RICH EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!

A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,

AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,
Has an elegant assortment
of
WINTER CLOAKS,
IN SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET,

which she is offering at a reduced price.

Miss GREGG has also opened a Dress-making department in connection with her business, and has just received some elegant dinner and evening dresses from Paris.

No. 19 5th-av.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

ALL THE GOODS NOW IN STOCK MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 15.

All the departments replenished with new goods bought at the last auction sales, when such great sacrifices were made by importers. Ladies are the best judges of the REAL BARGAINS in this City. Their verdict is respectfully asked.

SILK FOR DRESSES IN PLAIN COLORS FOR DAY AND EVENING DRESSES.

SILK VELOURS AND SILK POPLINS, Both in fancy and plain—novelties!

FANCY FRENCH PLAIDED POPLINS. ALSO, STRIPED AND CHINE.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINSEY WOOLSEY, AND VICTORIA WOOLSEY.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING.

An incomparable assortment this week, at HALF VALUE.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTON GOODS, &c., at the cost value of this day's market.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT
Also replenished, and prices down.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS,
in all grades. J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BLANKETS
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND,
from the most common to the very finest,
and from the small cradle
to the large 13-4 size,
many bought at the
RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES,
at much less than manufacturers' prices.

Blankets suitable for institutions, hotels, boarding-houses and family use.

Those in want of Blankets will do well to examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUILTS.

A large and fine assortment of WHITE MARSEILLES, ALLANDALE AND MANCHESTER SPREADS, COLORED ALHAMBRA SPREADS, for institution use, in all sizes.

COLORED BLANKETS.

1,000 large, fine United States GRAY BLANKETS, from the late Goverment sale at Philadelphia;

BROWN AND BLUE-GRAY BLANKETS, in all sizes and weights.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Horse Blankets, bound and unbound; Mattresses, Bedding, Comfortables, Sheeting, Sheets and Pillow-cases, Napkins, Doylies, Table Damask, Towels, Toweling, &c.

FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.
IRON FURNITURE.

Iron Bedsteads for family use; also, for Southern, Western and South American trade; Wrought Iron Bedsteads for Hospital and Institution use made to order at short notice.

PIANO AND STORE STOOLS, FIRE STANDS, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Cribs, Cradles, &c.

All goods warranted as represented.

All kinds of goods suitable for Institution and Hospital use.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.
CORSETS HER SPECIALTY.

Received per steamer *Scotia* latest Paris styles in CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Hand-made, COUTILLE'S and ROBERT WERLY'S PARIS WOVEN CORSETS, the most elegant shapes ever imported.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

All the leading FRENCH FASHIONS in walking skirts, full dress train skirts and others. Six different patterns on exhibition. Orders made from them.

BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NEW STYLES, VERY CHEAP.

Mrs. Gaynor imports direct, consequently can sell a superior article at a low price.

Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at the upper store, where orders are made with great accuracy.

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
And No. 765, between 8th and 9th sts.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
in great variety.
Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES,
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas,
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the shortest notice,
AT NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.
GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
consisting of
VELVET BASQUES, SACQUES and CIRCULARS, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, VELVET, BEAVER, ESQUIMAUX and A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS.

DRY GOODS

MANTILLA AND CLOAK
DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

invite the attention of purchasers to the
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS, ENGLISH JACKETS,
SACQUES AND OPERA GARMENTS,
in every variety of material, and of the
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
which they are now offering at a
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
to close the season.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

RICH
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
INDIA SHAWLS,
THREAD LACE POINTS,
RICH POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS,
SATINS
AND VELVETS,
CLOAKS,
OPERA GARMENTS, &c., &c.,
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON
MONDAY, DEC. 3,
5,000 DRESSES,
Comprising
PLAID AND STRIPED ENGLISH POPLINS,
MOHAIRS, POIL DE CHEVRES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, BARATHEAS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, &c.,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS AND MARKED IN
PLAIN FIGURES.

N. B.—For the convenience of customers a separate counter will be set apart.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRESS GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THE BALANCE
of this season's importation of the above goods at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE JEROME SKIRT
AT GAYNOR'S,

The latest and acknowledged to be the most elegant introduced this season; we have them in all colors with the

HORSE-SHOE

on each.

We are now making, under the supervision of our

HEAD ARTIST,

A very beautiful blue silk with horse-shoe of white silk velvet; it is ordered by and made expressly for one of our most distinguished customers, and will be shown in our

SHOW WINDOW,

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.; we will also open on the some date fourteen cases of French corsets just received per

VILLE DE PARIS.

He will sell the trade on

LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

GREAT PANIC AMONG DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
THE AUCTIONEERS BUSY.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will offer for the Holidays

$75,000 WORTH, DIRECT FROM AUCTION—THE CHEAPEST GOODS SOLD IN TEN YEARS.

1,000 Dresses of CALICO, FAST COLORS, at $1 25 and $1 50 per Dress.

3,000 Dresses BEST AMERICAN DELAINE, at $2 50 and $3 a Dress of twelve yards.

10,000 yard REAL WINSEY SKIRTINGS, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1.

1,500 Dresses FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS, from $2 40 a dress up—half price.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BLANKETS.
Great bargains in CLOTHS.
Great reduction in COTTON GOODS.
Great bargains in ALPACAS.
Great reduction in LINEN GOODS.
Great bargains in SHAWLS.
Great reduction in MERINOS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
For Thirty Days,
COLORED AND BLACK SILKS,
VERY RICH GOODS,
at a reduction of 50 cents to $1 per yard.
This is a splendid chance
to buy for the Holidays.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

CLOAKS.

A NICE CHOICE OF NEWLY-MANUFACTURED GARMENTS will be OFFERED at COST, to CLEAR OUT the GOOODS.

The BALANCE of STOCK with STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

LEGRAIN,
Nos. 729 Broadway and 1 Waverley-place.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.

Line of the richest black Ribbons under price.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.

Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.

Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.

One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.

Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.

Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 60 per pair.

In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.

Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.

Imported French Flowers new every day.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bugle Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets, large stock, cheap. Every desirable shade in Trimming Silk Velvets, all widths; Trimming Buttons, an endless variety in this department.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Wax Dolls.
Work Boxes.
Holiday Presents.
Yankee Notion Department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bargains in plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Bands, Collars, Sets, Cuffs, &c., &c.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Velvet Hats, Bloomers and Bonnets. Also, Felt and Silk Goods, every shape and style at nearly half last month's prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINSEY'S. STOCK MUST BE SOLD. STORE TO LET. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

500 DOZENS GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM 10c. to 75c.

750 DOZENS EMBROIDERED HEMSTITCHED LACE,

1,200 DOZENS LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 50c.

TUCKED AND TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. to $1 50

20,000 YARDS NEEDLEWORK, 4c. to 25c. YARD.

CLOSING LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.

1,500 SILK SCARFS, 12½c. to 50c.

2,000 CASHMERE AND MERINO, 12½c. to 75c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

DRESS GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

ALL THE RIBBON STOCK AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

VELVETS TO CLOSE.

LOTS OF SILK VELVETS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. a piece.

WIDE SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 6c., 12½c. yard.

CLOSING DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

20,000 YARDS BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. YARD.

10,000 BEAD AND BUGLE ORNAMENTS, REDUCED FROM 50c. TO 12½c.

500 BUGLE AND BEAD SETS, TO CLOSE, REDUCED FROM $2 to 50c. SET, REDUCED FROM $3 50 to 75c. SET.

GREAT SACRIFICE ON BUTTONS.

BEAD, VELVET, BUGLE, STEEL, GILT, JET, SILK, MEDALLION, AND FANCY,
12½c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 3c.
25c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 5c.
37½c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 10c.
50c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 12½c.
$1 BUTTONS REDUCED TO 25c.

FANCY GOODS CLOSING OUT.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS.	PINS, 3c. PAPER.
EAR-RINGS.	NEEDLES, 3c. and 4c. PAPER.
BREAST-PINS.	HOOKS AND EYES, 1c.
CHAINS.	SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
BELT BUCKLES.	MACHINE SILK, 10c.
PORTEMONNAIES.	STAR BRAIDS, 2c.
NECKLACES,	HAIR-PINS, BUNCH, 1c.
REDUCED TO	WORSTED BRAIDS, 3c.
HALF PRICE	HAIR NETS, 5c.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

CLARK'S GENUINE 200-YARD COTTON, 6c.

CLOSING OUT GLOVES.

500 DOZENS LADIES' GLOVES, 6c. TO 50c.
300 DOZENS GENT'S GLOVES, 12½c. to 63c.
100 DOZENS GENT'S BUCK MITTS, 25c.
CLOSING OUR EMPRESS KID GLOVES, 56c.
CLOSING ENGLISH RINGWOOD GLOVES, 25c.

HOSIERY.

THIS WEEK 1,200 DOZENS LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSIERY, CLOSING OUT FROM 6c. TO 37½c. PAIR.

AT HALF PRICE.

SONTAGS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS.

$5,000 WORTH OF HOLIDAY GOODS FROM LAST SEASON MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE.

FANCY BOXES, TOYS, PARIAN AND CHINA GOODS WILL BE CLOSED AT HALF LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

BARGAINS FOR FAIRS AND STOREKEEPERS.

CLOSING ALL OUR FELT AND STRAW HATS.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We take great pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public that we are now selling IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS at prices which will remind them of the times "before internal revenue taxes" and the "war." The causes which enable us to announce this fact are EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN GOODS, EXCESSIVE MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC GOODS, bad trade at the South and West and in some parts of New-York, thereby forcing importers, manufacturers, jobbers and over-traders to slaughter their merchandise at such auction rooms as Wm. Topping & Co.'s, Kobbe & Corlies', Townsend, Montant & Co.'s, Haggerty & Co.'s, Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s, and Wilmerding & Mounts', in all of which we have been purchasing heavy, at our own prices almost.

The following list of goods and prices will clearly indicate the condition of the dry goods market:

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

French Merinoes, all wool, only 65c. per yard.
Very fine French Merinoes, all wool, at 75c.
Superfine French Merinoes, all wool, at $1.
French Poplins, all wool, only 55c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, all wool, only 60c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, superb quality, at 75c., 85c. and $1.
Black and Colored Coburgs, only 28c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, only 25c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, very fine, only 31¼c. per yard.
Colored Paramattas, very fine, only 30c. per yard.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Handsome Check Poplins at 25c.; actual cost to import, 42c.

Rich Plaid Poplins, double width, at 30c.; cost to import over 50c.

Silk Striped Poplins, very handsome, only 37½c.; worth 75c.

Rich Figured Roubai Poplins, only 37½c., worth 75c.

Rich Moire Antique Poplins, 50c., worth 87½c.

Granite Poplins, new goods, only 35c., actual cost to import, 67c.

Bright Plaid French Poplins, double width, at 50c.; worth 87½c.

Very Rich High Color French Plaid Poplins at $1; worth $1 65.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.

On these goods there is an actual loss to the manufacturers and importers of from 50 to 80 PER CENT.

Black Doeskins, all wool and sound, at $1 per yard.

Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 per yard.

Double and Twist Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 25 per yard.

Silk Mixed Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 50 per yard.

6-4 All-Wool Beaver Cloths, colors and black, at $3 50, worth $6 25 per yard.

6-4 All-Wool Whitney Beaver Cloths, colors and black, at $2 50, price two months ago $5.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

10-4 All Wool and heavy, at $4 per pair.
10-4 All Wool, Whitney's, at $5 per pair.
11-4 All Wool, Bath, at $6 per pair.
12-4 All Wool, Whitneys, at $7 50 per pair.

Also,

WOOLEN HOSIERY, LADIES' BREAKFAST SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, &c., in some things actually lower than before the war.

Children's Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 10c. per pair, worth 25c.

Misses' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 12½c. per pair, worth 30c.

Ladies' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 20c. per pair, worth 44c.

Ladies' Shetland Wool Breakfast Shawls at $1 25, sold about two months ago at $3.

Shetland Wool Nubias at 30c., sold recently at $1.

Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs at 12c., worth 40c.

Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs, large, at 18c., 23c. and 35c.

Gents' Merino Drawers only 75c., worth more than double.

Gents' heavy Ribbed Drawers only 90c.

Ladies' heavy Merino Drawers at 95c., worth $1 75.

Ladies' heavy Merino Vests at $1 25, worth $2 25.

Gents' Merino Vests at 87½c., 95c., $1 10 to $1 25.

Also,

Great reduction in prices of Linens, Damasks, Towels, Table Cloths, Hucks and Crashes.

Also,

Balmoral Skirts at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.

Balmoral Skirtings at 37½c., 50c. and upward.

Also

A magnificent stock of RICH SILKS, SHAWLS and CLOAKS of all the latest styles.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 18c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 45c.

The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. FORMER PRICE, 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. FORMER PRICE, 4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3. FORMER PRICE, 5 00.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c. FORMER PRICE, 45c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These Flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 5c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.

ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE

selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.

Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.
THE NEWEST STYLE FOR
Balls and Soiree Dresses.
Opera, Carriage and Traveling Cloaks.
Choice of Bonnets imported.

All orders promptly attended to. Apprentices wanted.

Mmes. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., de Paris.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,

at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH.
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 194 and 196 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda&c. Manufactory Nos. 194 and 196 William-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE

WAX DOLLS,

JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
OUR
BLACK SILKS,

English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.

To avoid the rush all through December, customers WILL DO WELL to make their purchasers early.

R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Albums, writing-desks, portfolios, work-boxes, glove-boxes, pocket-books, and dolls of every description, at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, competent and well-recommended girls as nurses and family seamstresses, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses who understand their business, fluting, &c.; first-class cooks; also good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework; linen and store-room women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls for hotels and large establishments. Employers will please notice in City and country they can be supplied with the above-mentioned help without delay, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second house from A. T. Stewart's, where no pains are spared to secure the best and most reliable help.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or in the care of growing children; dresses ladies' hair well, and does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at George W. Rose's Newspaper Depot, No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do fine washing and fluting if required, in a private family; best of City and country references given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at the millinery-store, No. 161 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of children; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 334 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in housekeeping, a position in a respectable family, either in the City or country, as manager of household affairs; a good home the principal object; unexceptionable references given. Address T., Box No. 1,852 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; will go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse, who can take full charge of an infant; can give three years' reference from her last place as a good sewer. Call, or address at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the children; is willing and obliging; would do the chamberwork alone; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 342 West 36th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 108 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion at fine washing, ironing and as chambermaid; has best references; and one as cook; is a good laundress. Can be seen at the first-class Servants' National Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman for the country or City; she is a good family cook, washer and ironer, or assist in washing; has reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, besides baking and pastry; City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands boning and larding; can make all kinds of desserts, and get up dinners in good style; best reference. Call at No. 94 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook and would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or waitress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION BY an energetic person; would engage in a family, or housekeep for a widower, or a club of gentlemen. Address A. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in style, and ladies' finery; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business; good reference. Apply at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WASHERwoman, to procure the washing of a family, at her residence, No. 333 East 31st-st.; good City reference from her present employer. Inquire first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of 30, as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; has good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a capable woman who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as good cook; meats, game, pastry, cream, &c.; has the best City references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, now at her own home, a few gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 224 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, rear building, top floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid, laundress, &c. Inquire at No. 261 West 25th-st., for Miss CLARK.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; GOOD recommendations by present employer, to whom she refers at No. 44 West 19th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, competent for the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, &c., at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-ave. and 11th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO READ daily to an invalid lady. Address READER, Station E.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

GENTLEMEN'S WASHING AND MENDing done; also, ladies' clothes, lace curtains, window shades, &c., done up, equal to new, at low prices. Call or address a note to No. 132 West 37th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business and can give good reference. Address for two days, J. C. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, can give the highest of City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 9 East 5th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in grapery and greenhouse, &c.; 7 years' reference from his last employer. Address A. C. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference; has no objection to wages. Can be seen at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class married man without family, to take the charge of a gentleman's place; his character will bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for R. O. P.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two years. Apply at No. 28 Cornelia-st., front room, first floor, to D. T. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man of long experience; is a good careful driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; the man as first-class coachman and the wife as first-class cook or to take charge of a gentleman's place. Call at No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, English; understands his business; can milk; is a good groom and careful driver; refers to present employer. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address P. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands his business in both; can come well recommended. Address B. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman; has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO ORANGE, N. J., A NEAT and tidy Protestant girl, to do general housework in a family consisting of two persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; to such a one with good reference liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 17 Nassau-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO WILL ASsist in washing and ironing; she must be economical and well recommended from her last place; wages $14 per month. Apply at No. 144 5th-av., on Monday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 12 West 22d-st., from 10 to 1, to-day.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY, 13 to 16 years old; must be a good writer and of good character. Apply at No. 297½ Pearl-st.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED FIRST-class cook. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 438 5th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also for girls lately landed.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who can influence a large trade in dry goods, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THOCKMORTON, 71 and 73 Worth-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

LADIES WHO NEED SPECIAL MEDICAL treatment should consult Dr. HARRISON. His Female Monthly Regulator, a never failing remedy, sent everywhere; price $5. Office, No. 62 6th-av. N. B.—Board, with private rooms, for the aflicted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HARRISON, NO. 62 6TH-AV., CURES the worst private diseases immediately, without mercury. Consultation at all hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—To extend an established and very profitable cash manufacturing business. Address EMERSON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER HAS THE SUTLERSHIP of the best post in the Southwest, (negro garrison,) and wants a good partner. Address, with references, S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR STARTING A LARGE, PLEASant and profitable manufacturing business an active or silent partner. For particulars address W. G., Station E, New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st., up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

REMOVAL.—RUTLAND MARBLE CO. HAVE removed their office from No. 38 Broad-st. to No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 4.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY....Dec. 8
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Dec. 12
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY....Dec. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Dec. 5
HECLA..........Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Dec. 15
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY......Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frazee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.

MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer COLUMBIA will be held over for a trip, and passengers and freight will be forwarded by the elegant screw steamship

MISSISSIPPI, 2,000 tons burden,
Capt. GEORGE SUMNER,
to leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Passenger accommodations very elegant, and not excelled. For freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Browling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.

Steamship EUTAW is now receiving freight at Pier No. 18 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS — BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passengers, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEN. GRANT will follow Dec. 15.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT

received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular United States Mail Line, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The A 1 elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will follow Saturday, Dec. 8.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, calling at Havana.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia	40c.	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore	90c.	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington	$1 20	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 20	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria	1 60	per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at either of the above offices.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, }
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL, $7; FLOUR, $12.—THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION sell Coal and Flour at wholesale prices, to break down monopoly. Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Room No. 5. Lowest prices in the City.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD.—PINE, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 36th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LIBRARIES.

St. Stephen's College, at Annandale upon the Hudson, devoted to the education of young men for the sacred ministry, is greatly in want of an increased library to throw open to her students. Generous hearted men and women can find no better means of aiding the extension of the Lord's kingdom than by sending useful books or funds to this institution. Should the hearts of any persons be warmed to this work, communications with any of the following gentlemen, Trustees of the College, will receive prompt attention: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, No. 38 East 22d-st.; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., No. — West 10th-st.; Rev. W. H. Morgan, D. D., No. 169 East 16th-st.; Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Brooklyn; John Campbell, Esq., No. 4 East 16th-st.; Jas. F. Depeyster, Esq., No. 63 West 36th-st.; Thos. W. Ogden, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st.; John W. Mitchell, Esq., No. 8 St. Mark's-place; Stephen Nash, Esq., No. 72 Wall-st.; Cyrus Curtis, Esq., No. 23 West 30th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

FEMALE EVENING SCHOOL—EDUCATION FREE.

An Evening School for Females will be opened in Grammar School-house No. 18, on East 51st-st., near Lexington-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, with an efficient corps of teachers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE A COURSE of three lessons to ladies and gentlemen who wish to learn his table of sounds and its practical application to the correct pronunciation of the French language. The ticket for this course is $5. The exercises begin on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will give an extemporary explanation in the French language on his mode of teaching, with illustrations and recitations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Tickets 50 cents. Mr. Favarger will also give a reading in French on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the same place, on which occasion he will read some portions of Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," and will recite from Corneille, Voltaire, and Lamartine. Tickets 50 cents. Tickets to any of the preceding lessons or readings may be had at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 6,128.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,

MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A POSITION AS TEACHER WANTED.—Would go as visiting governess or take pupils at her residence, by a lady recently from Europe. Call or address Mrs. M. A. D., No. 253 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A VERY ELIGIBLE ROOM ON THE second floor, fronting on 10th-st., northwest corner of 10th and University-place, with adequate closets and all modern conveniences; completely adapted for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 28 University-place.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY (AN AGED lady) as boarder, where she can have a neat and comfortable home for the Winter. Call for this week at No. 112 East 32d-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS to let to four gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with first-class board, at No. 166 East 44th-st.

SITTING-ROOM, WITH DOUBLE BEDROOM, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 149 —th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A SUITE of rooms, or single rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 20 15th-st., west of 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, without meals, at No. 66 Amity-st.

NICE, FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN only, in the private house 6 St. Mark's-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officers of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

FARE REDUCED.

Cabin passage $1 50; Deck $1 00. No charge for berths. For Hartford, from foot of Chambers-st., North River, the New-York and Connecticut River Transportation Company's favorite steamer HERO, Capt. WHITE, leaves for Hartford, Middletown, and all landings on Connecticut River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This boat has been enlarged and remodeled throughout, and has fine staterooms and first-class passenger accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the agent, on the dock, Pier No. 30, North River.

WM. L. ELLSWORTH, Sup't.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY.

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
800 FOR SALE, 160 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES,
1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

Real Estate adjoining the Morris Canal, on the south side of Orange-st., 200 feet on Orange-st., 250 feet on First-st., now occupied by Calvin Crowell as a coal-yard.

Also, four acres and twenty hundredths of an acre, situated on Third-st., on the north side of Orange-st., distant about 400 feet from Orange-st.

The above property will be sold low and on very accommodating terms to close the estate of Miss Tomkins, deceased. If desired a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Inquire of JOSEPH WARD, Executor, CALVIN CROWELL, on the premises, or L. D. TOMKINS, Orange.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.—For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.

This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $63,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS.—A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to

THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or
JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 44 ACRES, LOCATED IN Rockland County, 3 miles from depot; good road; two good houses, barns, &c.; well fruited; a fine spring of water close to the house, and a small stream of water running through the farm. Will sell for $5,500 if sold soon, and immediate possession given. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings.

FARM FOR SALE.—20 ACRES IN WESTchester County, well stocked with apples, pears, grapes and berries of all sorts; also, a fine trout pond, ice-house, barn, and a genteel dwelling of 10 rooms, 1½ miles from depot; terms easy; possession immediate.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200 acres, between Plainfield and Rahway, N. J.; healthy locality and pleasant situation; good house, very superior barn, &c.; apple and pear orchard; will be sold low if application is made soon. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,000,000.—A LARGE NUMBER OF valuable Southern cotton plantations; several desirable mill properties; sugar, timber and turpentine land for sale, rent or exchange for City property, or merchandise. J. E. BROOME & CO., No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A HAND-some three-story white marble house, in perfect order, near 36th-st.; also, a very convenient and desirable corner house and stable in Williamsburgh; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE IN EAST 11TH-ST. FOR SALE, 4 stories, brick, all modern improvements; parlor mirror, carpets, oilcloths, &c.; also, a house in West Houston-st. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON 10th-st., 25x50, with stable; lot 100; house in perfect order; possession immediately; price $20,000. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—ELEGANT EXTRA-SIZED house and stable, possession 1st March, price $110,000, for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

GREENWOOD.—TWO LOTS, ELIGIBLY SITuated on Oak-av., and inclosed in neat iron railing, for sale. Apply to M. J. BAILEY, No. 31 Bond-st.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET, A THREE-story full sized house with gas and bath; furnished throughout, and furniture for sale; price $4,000 cash; including rent to May. Address SIDNEY, *Evening Post*, New-York.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST., between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 25 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—ON 11TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A large, strongly-built building, 50x98, suitable for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring plenty of room. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 152 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO. 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also choice desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, (one or two meals) wanted by a young man; location east of 4th-av.; cleanliness appreciated. Address, giving price and full particulars, B. C. L., care New-York *Evening Post*.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET—AN ABOVE-GROUND stable, four stalls, near Union-square. Apply at No. 34 East 14th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM SMITH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 5th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Weaving Corded Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

FOR SALE—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS and brackets, nearly new, handsome and in perfect order. Address R. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8.
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1866.
THE CAID,
Comic Opera in two acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE,
Opera in one act. Music by Paer.

Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; gallery, 50 cents.

Ticket Offices at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BROOKLYN.
SECOND MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
(DEC. 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
First appearance of the great pianist,
JAMES M. WEHLI.
MISS KATE McDONALD,
the favorite Soprano.
MR. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
MR. G. W. COLBY,
MR. THEO. THOMAS and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7¾ o'clock precisely,
FRENCH OPERA,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
(La Fille du Regiment.)
MUSIC BY DONIZETTI.
MARIE..........Mlle. NADDIE
TONIO..........Mons. ANTHELME

Ticket-offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Children, under ten, to Dress Circle, 25 cents; to Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a most varied
PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
whose unprecedented and
UNAPPROACHABLE FEATS OF EQUITATION
have won for her, beyond the possibility of question, the position of
PREMIERRE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD!
ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION PAD-RIDER OF THE GLOBE,
who, in his peculiar style of horsemanship, stands
WITHOUT A RIVAL ON EARTH,
together with
THE GREATEST FORCE OF
DARING RIDERS,
ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS,
GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, CONTORTIONISTS
AND ATHLETES
ever combined in one company on this continent, who will appear in
A MARVELOUS DISPLAY OF
INTREPIDITY, MUSCULAR POWER AND SKILL,
comprising every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND
STARTLING ATHLETIC EXPLOITS!
To conclude with an entirely new comic ballet-pantomime, entitled
THE THREE SIMPLETONS.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,

in aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.

Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mailler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued

200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000 Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to	24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	26 25
40 tickets to one address	$35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 00
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
Or to } No. 616 Broadway,
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School. } New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE, TO-NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK.—Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH. Lessons for the clergy on Jeff. Davis. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—No person admitted without their card of membership.

By order, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Stated meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

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A TRIPLE ATTRACTION FOR A SINGLE PRICE!

MUSEUM, }
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either of which is alone worth the price of admission.

On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

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ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS;
To which has just been added

A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH, the only one on this continent; it must be seen in all its colossal magnificence to be appreciated.

PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL
THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.

The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.

MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7¾,
The beautiful domestic drama of
OLD ADAM,
BY THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MISS EMMA FOSTER, AGED 5 YEARS, IN IRISH LILT.
DANCES BY MISS EMMA SHELL AND GEN. GRANT, JR.

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JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.
Second performance of Handel's great oratorio,
SAMSON.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1866.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,

ready this morning at the following places: Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

SOLOISTS.

Mr. GEO. SIMPSON	SAMSON
Mr. J. R. THOMAS	MANOAH
Mr. HERMAN TROST	HARAPHA
Mr. POWERS	MESSENGER
Master T. J. TOEDT	DALILA
Master CULLEN P. GRANDIN	MICAH
Master E. R. KNOWLES	—

Dr. HENRY S. CUTLER, Organist and Choir Master
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN..........CONDUCTOR.
AT THE STEINWAY GRAND..........G. W. COLBY

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1866,
Mr. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist,

whose vocal illustrations of the national minstrelsy of Scotland have been received with the greatest enthusiasm for upwards of two hundred nights in London, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Egyptian Hall and the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, and all the principal towns in Scotland, will give one of his

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
on the humorous, pathetic and descriptive
SONGS OF SCOTLAND,
interspersed with anecdotes and remarks, illustrative of Scottish manners and customs of the Olden Time.

MISS KENNEDY WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

MRS. MARIE ABBOTT'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
THIS SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
at 8 o'clock.

The following artists have kindly tendered their services:

Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste.
Mr. F. STEIN, Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. J. M. ABBOTT, Conductor.

Tickets—One Dollar.
For sale at all the music stores and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOURTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR
FOURTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR
CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5,
second appearance of
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG,
the celebrated composer and violinist.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

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SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

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FRENCH THEATRE TO LET DURING the absence of Mme. RISTORI, for the evenings and matinees of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, for operas, dramas, concerts, lectures, &c., &c. Apply at CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 17th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the direction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, }
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, } Committee
JAMES W. FARR, } on
JAMES L. MILLER, } Supplies.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. BURRAS, } Committee on School
CLAUS PUCHHAPER, } Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee..........WM. STUART.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock,
(Fourth Subscription Night,)
Second and last night of Meyerbeer's celebrated
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'Etoile du Nord,)
with its inimitably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
FLEURY, RICARDI.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5—THE HUGUENOTS.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7—FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

In active preparation Herold's beautiful opera ZAMPA, and Rossini's BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Both works will be shortly produced with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 4,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
supported by
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD
and a powerful cast.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec 5, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH in two pieces,
THE STRANGER
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
THURSDAY Night—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT—EDWIN BOOTH in
THE STRANGER and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will have the honor of making his
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
in Goldsmith's great Comedy, entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

which will be given with beautiful and appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following fine standard cast of this Theatre:

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. George Holland
Diggory	Mr. A. W. Young
Hastings	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Jeremy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Geo. Browne
Rogers	Mr. Leonard
Stingo	Mr. Pope
Slang	Mr. Graham
Bearward	Mr. Cashin
Twist	Mr. Ward
Miss Hardcastle	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Neville	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Dolly	Miss Greer

MR. LESTER WALLACK

will appear every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Will be presented, for the first time in two years, the comic play, entitled
CENTRAL PARK,
with entirely new and elegant Park Scenery and Appointments.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.

During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will also appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
now in active rehearsal.

The box-book for his nights is now open.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
"I'll see this thing through."
Long Strike, Act 4, Scene 1.
LAST WEEK, WITHOUT A DOUBT,
of the very popular Boucicault drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE,
WITH ITS THOROUGHLY CAPABLE CAST.
The Press and public pronounce this
the most enjoyable performance known to the
NEW-YORK DRAMATIC PUBLIC FOR YEARS.
The man of the people, Noah Learoyd,
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.
The wonderful legal character, Old Moneypenny,
Mr. STODDART,
the prominent character-actor of the American stage.
Last night of the famous farce,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
ROBSON..........as....JEM BAGGS, with songs.
Will shortly appear at the Olympic,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
in Sir Walter Scott's grand romance of the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
50 cents to all parts of the Theatre to Matinee.
Children 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AT 1,
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A GRAND MATINEE
on SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
of Daly's great drama of the passions, of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
which will be presented with important changes in the cast.

First appearance in this Theatre of
Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY,
Mr. J. W. LANERGAN and Mr. L. R. EVERETT,
who will personate respectively the characters of "Kate Peyton," "Caroline Ryder," "Griffith Gaunt" and "George Neville."

The rest of the great cast as before, including Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal and others.

THE DUEL A LA MORT,
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR,
POLE-CLIMBING—LIVE PIG CHASE—RUSTIC DANCE, &c.
GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1 P. M.

In preparation the Parisian Fairy Spectacle,
CENDRILLON.

A family circle (admission 50 cents) has been fitted up, and is now open.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING'S REAPPEARANCE.
ADRIENNE, ADRIENNE;
OR, THE SECRET OF A LIFE;
a new sensation play from the French, produced with all its original effects. COMIC PANTOMIME AND DRAMA. Dramatic Company, Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
First Nights of the new Pantomime of
TOM-TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.
New and Gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Tricks and Transformations, including the
SPLENDID SHADOW PANTOMIME.
TWO DRAMAS.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
FOURTH WEEK. A TRIP TO THE MOON.
FRESH LOT OF PASSENGERS THIS WEEK.
NATIONAL EMBLEM IN THE SKY.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU—GODDESS OF LIBERTY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE NEW COMPANY.

THIS WEEK, MATRIMONY,	Babes in the Wood.
THIS WEEK, CITY CARS,	Surprise Party.
THIS WEEK, BLACK STATUE,	The Great Quartette.
THIS WEEK, The Only LEON,	Carnival Venice.
THIS WEEK, The Popular	Grand Trio Tu
THIS WEEK, EDWIN KELLY,	Sol quest anima.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR.

IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.

H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, THEATRES and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office-room known as the Ristori Ticket-office, at Chickering & Son's, No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION.—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

LECTURES.

A. FAVARGER GIVES AN EXTEMPORARY explanation, in the French language, on his mode of teaching, with illustrations and recitations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Also, a reading in French of some portions of Victor Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock; both at No. 9 University-place. Tickets, 50 cents, procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. A course of three lessons in French pronunciation. See "Instruction."

REV. ROBERT FISHER WILL DELIVER a lecture before the Dunbar Memorial Missionary Society of the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of missions are invited to be present.

JOHN H. DEMAREST, Secretary.

GEORGIA.

Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty—The Political Feeling of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26, 1866.

The rumored conference between Chief Justice CHASE and other leading Radicals with the President and other leading Conversatives, in which universal amnesty and impartial suffrage was discussed as the most acceptable cure for all the national ills, is the subject which engrosses public attention at present, is discussed by everybody everywhere, and furnishes a theme for any number of leading editorials in all the newspapers. It has thrust the Constitutional Amendment completely into the background, and given a prominence to the Chicago *Times* which that journal could scarcely have reached by any step short of its advocacy of "qualified negro suffrage."

As compared with the Constitutional Amendment, even were that proposition authoritatively submitted as a final settlement of all matters in controversy, and as a complete restoration of peace and security—the impartial suffrage and universal amnesty proposition is generally regarded as much the less obnoxious of the two. The people seem to think that if the South must do something more than she has already done, before she can regain her place and rights in the Union of the States—if she must give other guarantees—the extension of the right to vote to such negroes as possess a specified amount of property, or a certain degree of intelligence, and the restriction of the right to vote to such white citizens as possess the same amount of property or intelligence, is as little objectionable as any condition which the South may be compelled to perform before she shall be allowed to reassume political equality and freedom.

No newspaper article that I have read in any of the Southern papers to which I have access has said as much as this. Those that I have seen advocate the refusal of any such terms quite as strenuously as they opposed the amendment. But the people who long for peace and that political stability which is essential to the advancement of their material interests, are not quite sure that an implicit reliance on the reserved Constitutional rights of the States will be an adequate protection against the Radical majority of Congress, or the imposition of harsher and more distasteful terms than any which have been yet offered.

Every one agrees that not one in a thousand of the negro population is in any way qualified to exercise the right of suffrage. Every one sees the danger which will arise from this sudden elevation of the ignorant and totally dependent slave of yesterday, and from the consequent creation of an antagonism of interest between him and those who always regarded him as an inferior being. As a question concerning the happiness and well-being of the negro, it is vain to attempt to persuade the people who have lived all their lives among negroes that the concession of the right to vote can in any way conduce to either, until time shall have partially, at least, dispelled the Cimmerian darkness of ignorance which now characterize nine-tenths of the race. Not one negro in five hundred ever heard of a President. Not one in ten thousand has the faintest conception of what the Constitution means. His *summum bonum* of existence is plenty to eat and nothing to do, and his *beau ideal* of a government would be that which would secure him three and a half pounds of fat bacon, a peck of meal and a quart of molasses weekly, together with turnips, greens, watermelons, fine clothes and idleness.

No one who has lived at the South and knows the character and capacity of the negro race, can regard universal negro suffrage otherwise than as an unmixed calamity, even when considered apart from the prejudices of the whites. But were it attempted to impose it upon the people *vi et armis*, it must result in an antagonism which would be alike destructive of the interests of both races.

But to concede the right of suffrage to all negroes who by their industry, good conduct and thrift have acquired or may acquire property, say to the amount required in New-York, or who have intelligence enough to read and write, is quite another thing. The number who would immediately acquire the right would be necessarily small and insignificant, while the future acquisition of the privilege would be an incentive to good conduct, habits of industry and economy, and to education and intellectual culture. The fact that this regulation of the suffrage would apply to white as well as colored men, will necessarily create very decided opposition on the part of a very large number of the population who are poor and uneducated, and this opposition would be felt at the North as well as at the South. But, again, this would in the opinion of many commend the change to support, and more than compensate for the grant of the suffrage to the negroes who possess the requisite qualifications.

The discussion of this matter is necessarily crude for the reason that the proposition is as yet entirely conjecture. The rumored conference between Mr. CHASE and the President, and the articles in the New-York *Tribune*, are the sole basis upon which opinions can rest. But while there are very many who would oppose any form of negro suffrage as the greatest danger to social and material well-being, there are many who would be ready to accept impartial suffrage, if thereby universal amnesty could be secured and real lasting peace established. While the opinion is almost unanimous that to demand any further concessions or guarantees as conditions precedent to the restoration of the Southern States to their places in the Union, is unjust and tyrannical, a very large portion of the people fully recognize the certainty that some concessions and guarantess will be demanded, and that a refusal to yield to the demands will only provoke the imposition of harsher conditions.

Every man, woman and child who has any sense prays for peace and a secure future, without which industry and energy can never recover from the paralysis which now benumbs them. They want to apply themselves to diligent work. They want to retrieve their prosperity and they see that while their life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are contingent on the passion and power of an irresistable popular majority, all their efforts must be vain, prosperity being unattainable while they continue in their present condition.

The review of the TIMES of the political feeling of the South, is strictly accurate in every particular. Every honest man who knows whereof he writes and speaks, must admit that the people of the excluded States have accepted and do accept "the results of the war." As communities and as individuals they have given repeated practical proof of this, and yet how many are there at the North who now justify their advocacy of further measures of punishment and continued exclusion, on their belief that "the rebellious spirit is still as rife as ever;" that the negroes are brutally ill-treated, and that the opportunity is earnestly sought to renew the war. Those who by their misrepresentations form and foster this belief for selfish or party ends are guilty of a great crime. If the North could "apprehend the facts as they really exist"—could be made to believe how honestly and faithfully the South accepts the situation, the present ruinous condition of affairs would be speedily brought to a close, and the just claims of the South readily granted.

It is a great mistake to suppose that this people are influenced in what they do or in what they leave undone by any political party at the North, or that they are looking for the triumph of this or that party. The party of peace and security is the only party here, and it comprises all sorts and conditions of men. They do not care a straw who fill the offices—whether they be Democrats, Conservatives, Radicals or Copperheads—provided peace is established, and they can sow with a reasonable prospect of being allowed to reap. Neither will they allow themselves to be made the cat's paw of any political organization, and shape their action so as to advance the interest and ambitious designs of any set of political wire pullers. They are grateful for kind acts and kind words. They esteem most those who have been most generous and conciliatory, but they have no idea of prolonging their martyrdom in order to form a *corps de reserve* to strengthen the position of aspirants for place and power. Whenever they pull the chestnuts out of the fire they want to get some of the nuts. The shells will not compensate for scorched fingers. The party that wants the support of the South can get it by giving her peace, putting an end to the present strife, restoring her rights, and giving her people the opportunity to go to work free from the dangers and apprehensions which now surround them. Justice, generosity and confidence can "win the support of the South," and secure their coöperation in measures into which threats, insults and the demand of guarantees can never drive them. Confidence, I repeat, on the part of the North, is a surer and better guarantee than all the acts of Congress which STEVENS and BINGHAM can draw, and the whole army of the United States can enforce. "Will you?" is always a more persuasive invitation than "You must." GERRIT SMITH's sentiments, put in practice, will secure guarantees which BUTLER's most violent threats fulfilled can never obtain.

But, whatever the next proposition may be which is made to the South as the means of adjustment, let it be a finality, and let the people know what they are doing. If the North is wise, let her drop the words of "conqueror" and "conquered," and speak of and to her next neighbor with whom she wishes to live in amity, conferring and deriving benefits, giving and receiving strength and power and prosperity. Let the next plan of settlement not be the "take that or nothing" of the despot, to a people he desires to punish; but let it be a fair, honorable arrangement, displaying mutual trust and mutual desire for good neighborhood and intimate relations.

But do the Radicals really desire peace? Do they not rather desire the continued exclusion of the South, particularly from participation in the Presidential election, until by hook or by crook they secure a four years lease of power, with a President as radical as BUTLER? Should that plan and that policy succeed, long before the four years expire, gold will cost more than 138, and Five-twenties will not be asked for either inside or outside of the Paris Bourse.

The Legislature is still at work, but the results of its labors are not of much interest out of the State. The season for renewing contracts with the freedmen has arrived, the agricultural year being closed. This is a subject of great importance to the North as well as the South, and deserves more than a paragraph at the end of a letter.

QUONDAM.

OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Notes on America, By an Englishman.

In the Mark Lane *Express* there is an interesting article from the pen of Mr. JAMES HOWARD, of Bedford, England, touching the agricultural resources and productiveness of America, from which the following paragraphs are transferred to the columns of the *Times*. Mr. HOWARD traveled about 5,000 miles in this country, and was exceedingly well pleased with everything he saw, except our system of agriculture, which every good farmer knows needs complete renovation. He returned to the land of his nativity with many of his prejudices and whimsical notions concerning Americans effectually corrected. He thus alludes to

"AMERICAN AGRICULTURE."

America has been styled the granary of Europe; it is, doubtless, the largest corn-growing country in the world. It is mainly upon its agriculture that the progress of the country depends; its manufactures are comparatively unimportant, as from three-fourths to seven-eighths of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although we may learn a good deal on various subjects from our go-ahead kinsmen in the art and practice of agriculture, the old country is in the position of teacher. As might be expected in a comparatively new country, the agriculture, as a rule, is rough, and far behind that of England. That the farming should not have the neat and finished appearance which it presents in England and Scotland is not to be wondered at, when the dearness and scarcity of labor are considered, and when it is remembered how large a number of the cultivators of the soil were not brought up to the business of farming. A very large proportion of the farms in the older States have been reclaimed from the primeval forest; for hundreds upon hundreds of miles the stumps of the larger trees still remain in the fields, so that the date of the settlement of the locality can be calculated by the number of stumps remaining. In the rocky and stony districts the stones still remain piled in heaps, the plow and reaping machine having to tread their way between these stumps and heaps of stones. The system pursued in clearing the land of timber is as follows: In the Fall or Autumn the underwood is cut and piled. In the Winter the trees are felled on to or toward the stacks of underwood, which are then set on fire. After this, the small stumps are extracted by a crab, worked by oxen or horses; the larger stumps are left to rot. The ground is then ploughed, or, as we should think, scratched over. Two or three crops of Indian corn are taken in order to get rid of the second growth of underwood; when it is left in grass until the larger stumps are sufficiently decayed to be extracted. The grass of America has nowhere the splendid, rich green of our English pastures. Whether this arises wholly from the climate, I have some doubt. I think want of care in preparing the land, selection of seed, and subsequent stocking have something to do with the miserable condition and appearance of the American pastures. If sheep are depastured on young permanent grasses, a good pasture must not be expected, even in our more humid climate. After having traveled for weeks through this old forest-land, with its blackened stumps and zigzag rail-fences, (or "snake-fences," as they are called,) to get a view of those grand, open prairie-lands is a relief scarcely to be described. In the wooded district the toil of clearing and bringing the land into cultivation is immense. On the prairies the labor is comparatively nothing; he has simply to plough up and sow the seed. The prairie lands are in appearance something like our fens, and good to live in, without in many parts a tree as far as the eye can reach. Then the rolling prairies—having a slight undulation, with some wood—far less monotonous and more pleasant, to those who have an eye to the picturesque, are the high rolling prairies. The finest country for farming I saw in America is Iowa, west of the Mississippi; indeed, it is one of the most picturesque countries I have ever looked upon. Land in this State is to be purchased at less than the rent we pay per acre for in England; but more on this subject presently. This fine State contains thirty-five millions of acres, only eight millions of which are at present under cultivation. The system pursued generally in American farming is one of exhaustion. The evils of this practice are beginning to be felt in the older-settled States in the gradually diminishing yield. There can be no doubt that the evils of such a course will be much more seriously felt unless a change of system is adopted. Rotation is little observed. Root crops, except potatoes, are rarely seen. Crop after crop is taken from the soil without anything in the shape of fertilizers being returned. The bones of animals are either thrown away, or, when collected, are exported. So also of the linseed and cotton cakes—as there is very little native demand, they are exported to Europe. The use of manures is, however, practised by a few, but they are the exceptions. An old farmer on the banks of the Wabash, Indiana, told me he had grown grain crops on the same land for thirty-five years in succession without a dressing of manure, and that the last crop of wheat had yielded no less than 80 bushels per acre. This land, as you may suppose, is remarkably rich. A shrewd Quaker from Ohio, who joined us about an hour after, remarked, such a course might do for a season, but that it must come to an end. This Quaker had cleared no less than 600 acres of land himself, had brought up a large family and settled them around him, and had found it most profitable to keep plenty of stock, to observe a proper rotation, and to deal with the soil liberally. The farms are generally small—averaging about 100 acres; in the Western country they are larger, averaging from 500 to 1,000 acres. One gentleman, Mr. SULLIVANT, in Illinois, who invited me to go and see him, farms 40,000 acres, and does it systematically and well. A large proportion of the cultivators are what we should regard as working-farmers—men of small means. Owing to the admirable public-school system, they are generally fairly educated. The large circulation of most of the agricultural journals is a proof that they are a reading people. The larger and more opulent farmers are very gentlemanly and intelligent men; know well what is going on in England—I thought, sometimes, better than many English farmers. There is another, and a numerous class in America—I mean amateur farmers. Doctors, lawyers, bankers, and manufacturers—all seem possessed with the same love for farming so general on this side. This class—for the acquisition of land is so easy—is large. I found, however, that they told the same tale as farmers do on this side, viz.: That farming is a pleasant occupation, but that it does not pay. Wheat and other cereal crops are [illegible]ater that we grow in England—I should say fully one-third less—30 bushels wheat being considered a good crop. Indian corn yields far more—100 bushels an acre are occasionally raised; but 50 to 60 bushels is considered a fair crop. It is highly prized, is often cut green for fodder, and attains a heighth of 12 feet. The feed in an acre is something wonderful. It is given to all kinds of stock. I find my own farm horses do well upon the grain.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The tillage of the land is so mixed up with the question of the implements used, that what little I have to say will be under the head of "Agricultural Machinery." In England, as you are all aware, an enormous demand has set in during the last twenty years for improved agricultural implements. This has mainly arisen from a more correct appreciation of the value and advantages of good machines. In America, owing to the high rate of wages and the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of labor, agricultural machinery calculated to save manual labor has been an absolute *necessity*. Without the reaping machine the crops could not be harvested, and without the thrashing machine they could not be brought to market. Hence the trade in agricultural implements has reached gigantic proportions. From inquiries I made I found that at least 100,000 reaping and mowing machines are made annually in the States. I was there during the harvest—everywhere the reaper was to be seen going; the scythe or the sickle was just as exceptional as the reaping-machine was in England ten years ago. The threshing-machines were very inferior to ours, though the Americans were very apt to think they were far ahead of us, and that we were a very slow people: their machines were almost exclusively worked by horse-power. One farmer on the banks of Lake Ontario, who had ten horses yoked to his threshing-machine, seemed much surprised that in England we did all our threshing by steam power. He had never heard of such a thing. The implements of the farm, if we except reapers, are of very inferior design and build to our English machines. I thought one great want in American farming was good steerage-drills and horse-hoes to follow. In a country where labor is so scarce and dear, the hoeing of the corn crop by animal power would be an immense boon. The drills are not made with a steerage; consequently, the drilling is bad, rendering the use of the horse-hoe impracticable; and, as labor is so dear, in most cases the corn and the weeds seem to be left "to grow together until the harvest." To a farmer in the north of New-York State, on whose land I went to see some reaping machines at work, and whose barley was full of thistles, I said, "If that crop had been in England, we should have cut out the thistles." He replied it would not pay, adding he did not mind thistles, for he always had a good crop of wheat after. Nearly the whole of the implements are furnished with a seat for the men to ride—the idea being to get more work out of the laborers. I found the prairie farmers very desirous of having a good "gang-plow," as it is called, on which the plowman could ride. I told them if the men had easier work, it would be at the expense of the horses. As reaping machines are used, and in consequence open furrows undesirable, the land is frequently ploughed as follows: A short ridge is set in the middle of the field, the plow passing not only up and down each side, but a furrow is taken off in going round at each end. By this means the plow is always in the ground, and the whole field ploughed without leaving an open furrow. A field may also be commenced by plowing a furrow all round the outside and finishing in the middle. The American farmer is not satisfied, as we are, with one team plowing an acre per day; but expects from each team of a pair of horses two acres to to two and a-half acres. I rather doubted so much being done; but was over and over assured by both masters and men that two acres and a half were not at all an unusual day's work. The furrows, I must tell you, are over a foot wide—none of your fancy ploughing-match style. The land is also generally much higher than our English soils, and the depth of the ploughing is, according to my notions, very much too shallow—a fault not at all uncommon on this side the Atlantic. Steam ploughs have not yet been introduced. Several attempts have been made; but as all the schemes have been with engines to travel over the surface—after Romaine's plan—no wonder they have not succeeded. On the prairies there would be no difficulty in constructing machinery capable of breaking up twenty or even twenty-five acres of such land per day, and this with only three men.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Although the territory of the United States is so much greater than England, the live stock is by no means in the same proportion. The cows and other horned cattle, according to the census of 1860, amounted to about 17 million, about double the estimated number of the United Kingdom—2¼ millions of the cattle were returned as working oxen. The sheep, on the other hand, fell short of the estimated English number by 2½ millions; while the pigs exceeded by ten times our number, reaching the fabulous number of 33 millions, or just about as many pigs as people. The bulk of the cattle I saw were of the shorthorn type. Alderneys and Ayrshires are much in repute for dairy purposes; but, as in England, the shorthorn is the prevailing breed. The sheep of America are of a very nondescript character, generally miserably bred and ill-looking things, about half the size of the English. Flocks of Leicesters, Southdowns, and merinoes are to be found; but they are exceptional There is one matter—an important one to an Englishman—viz., the quality of the meat. Whether it be the climate, the food, or the cooking, or all three I don't know; but the beef and mutton are most inferior, tasteless, and tough in the extreme. Pork is tolerably good. The national importance of paying more attention to sheep is being urged upon the American farmer by the daily as well as by the agricultural press, an increase in the supply of wool being deemed an absolute necessity, five millions sterling having been paid to England for woolen goods in 1865. The draught-horses used in America are much smaller—very different from our English type. They are well-bred, clean-legged, and active. The "Kentucky thorough-bred," as it is called, is the favorite breed. I saw an entire horse of this breed upon the farm of Mr. EMERY COBB, at Kankakee, in Illinois; he was made, as our Secretary would say, "all over like a hunter." I could have picked out of Mr. COBB's team a good many "weight carriers," which would fetch fancy prices at TATTERSALL's. I did not see in the whole of my travels what I call a good stout draught-horse, such as I win the prizes with in my own country. At the railway stations in Philadelphia and elsewhere are to be seen horses of the cart breed, "raised," as I was informed, in Ohio and Pennsylvania. When the Americans grow bigger crops, as I am sure they might do, they will want bigger horses in their reaping-machines; and when they stir their land deeper, which I am sure they ought to do, they will, if they do not adopt steam, require horses of greater weight. In some districts I visited, horses are shod with malleable cast-iron shoes, which are fastened without the use of nails. They simply clip the foot, and are secured by rivets. I have a specimen on the table, which I intend to try. Dairying is an important branch of rural economy in America. A very novel feature is the introduction of the factory system. In Oneida County, N. Y., there are about forty cheese manufactories, or "Associated Dairies," as they are called, having 16,000 cows. I have only time to glance at the subject. The advantages claimed are that the farmer's family is relieved of a great deal of drudgery—that by the employment of a skillful superintendent a more uniform and better quality, at less cost, is obtained, and, of course, higher prices realized. Messrs. MOORE, cheese merchants in Buffalo, told me that for two or three years their shipments of factory cheese had commanded the highest prices in the Liverpool market. Three of the cities of America most interesting as agricultural centres are, undoubtedly, Buffalo, Chicago and Cincinnati. Buffalo is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie. In this city, remarkable for many things, grain elevators have been erected to facilitate the rapid discharge of cargoes. Upward of twenty of these gigantic automatic laborers have been built, which are capable of unloading vessels at the rate of 100,000 bushels ℘ hour, and also of storing about five million bushels in their capacious chambers. WATSON's elevator, which I ascended, stands 260 feet above the water, worked, of course, by steam power. Four vessels can be brought alongside it, their cargoes taken out and transhipped or stored simultaneously. By this promptitude a whole fleet of ships has not only been cleared, but has left the port within thirty-six hours of its arrival. Cincinnati I did not visit, owing to the prevalence of cholera, but notwithstanding the presence of this dire enemy in Chicago, I did venture to spend several days in that most wonderful of all American cities. Thirty years ago this place was a mere village. So recently as 1840 the population was less than 5,000; now it numbers over a quarter of a million. It is at Chicago that the mind first becomes impressed with the vastness of the territory which lies beyond the Ohio, Mississippi and Wisconsin—a country which, whether for area, productions, resources or people, is becoming the noblest and grandest part of the republic. I will not weary you with statistics of the trade of Chicago in agricultural produce. Suffice it to say that upward of fifty million bushels of corn are annually exported—that 1,400,000 pigs and 90,000 cattle are annually slaughtered in this Western metropolis. The great slaughtering establishments of Chicago, the elevators and corn stores are as perfect in their way as any of our Lancashire factories; but I have no time to dwell upon them. One of the most prominent agricultural features is the Chicago cattle market; 345 acres have been laid out; in the centre an ample railway station built, into which nine great railway companies run their trains; fifteen miles of sidings or branches have been laid down, water supply laid on, corn and hay barns erected; a great hotel, a bank and an exchange have been built: in fact, every sort of convenience and accommodation for both man and beast have been well considered and provided for at this great cattle mart of the West.

WHO INVENTED THE MOWING MACHINE?

We had a good deal of discussion at Auburn as to which country the invention of the reaping machine really belonged. Of course, the Americans claim the honor. Our countrymen across the Border dispute the claim, maintaining that to Scotland the merit is due. Now, if it be a question simply of priority of invention, neither is right. I must put in a claim for England. The inventor of the main elements of the reaping machine was a Bedfordshire man, Mr. SALMON, of Woburn. In 1807 he patented the principle of the reciprocating action of the knife, without which none of our reapers would be of the least use. He also invented the finger guards and the dividing appliance, and more still, he made his machine with a self-acting rake to deliver the corn at the side in sheaf. Notwithstanding, however, these prior—English and Scotch—inventions, it is undoubtedly to America that we are indebted for the reaping machine in its present practical form—indeed, for a machine that can be worked economically. In America such a machine was a necessity years before any need of its assistance was felt in England, owing in the one case to a superabundance, and the other to a scarcity of labor. I met with one circumstance which reflects so much honor upon the class of agricultural machine-makers in the States, that I cannot forbear mentioning it. Two large rival manufactories stand on opposite sides of a street, belonging to two different men. The one is a sharp man, of good commercial knowledge; the other is a clever mechanic, as well as a superior-minded man. The former had made money; the other had, notwithstanding his immense business, got into difficulties. His rival across the road, on hearing it, generously came forward and advanced some thousands of pounds to carry him through his difficulties. I think that a circumstance which reflects credit not only on the individual, but on the country which produces such a man. I found the American manufacturers not only intelligent, but a high-minded class of men. There appeared to be an absence of that narrowness of feeling too often observable among rivals in trade. Perhaps the breadth of country has something to do with the breadth of their views. I was struck with one arrangement which exists in America. Owing to the number of patents, the leading builders of reaping machines some years ago found themselves constantly in collision with patentees and each other. To obviate this serious difficulty a number of the principal makers and patentees united and made a common stock of their own and a number of other patents which they bought up. W. ALLEN, Esq., of Auburn, was appointed their attorney and agent. Under this arrangement the maker can have the use of any or all of the patents, but he only pays a royalty upon such portion as he may choose to use. Although such a combination may look something like a monopoly, it is not so in reality. At all events it is in this case directly in the interest of the farmer, inasmuch as he is not the victim of the dog-in-the-manger practice; and as the patentee or man who may bring out anything good is not shut out, it is also advantageous to him, as he can join and avail himself of the general stock of inventions. In this arrangement I am inclined to think exists the nucleus of a reform in our own Patent Laws.

A Grecian-Egyptian Coin Before Christ's Time.

The Hartford *Times* of Saturday contains the following:

Of the many "old coins" which our notices of coin-collections have brought out, we believe the most ancient is one in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM REID, of East Hartford. It was kicked up out of the dirt by Mr. REID in the hospital yard at Jacksonville, Fla., at the time he was there as a private in the Connecticut Seventh Regiment—he supposing it to be a soldier's button. It proved to be an ancient Grecian-Egyptian coin, made of a mixture of brass, platinum and (possibly) copper and gold, during the reign of the PTOLEMYS. The obverse is a clearly cut and unmistably Grecian head, doubtless of the King; and on the reverse exhibits *an eagle*, rampant—very like the old Roman eagles, of twenty centuries ago. On either side of the eagle is an inscription in Greek, *Ptolemaion Basileos*—"of King PTOLEMY." There were three Kings of this name who reigned in Egypt during the Græco-Egyptian dynasty: PTOLEMY I., born 367 B. C.; PTOLEMY II., surnamed PHILADELPHUS, born 309 B. C.; and PTOLEMY III., surnamed ENERGETES, who died 222 B. C. It is pretty certain that this coin was made during the reign of one of these Kings; and there are some circumstances to indicate the first PTOLEMY's reign as its date. How it came in Florida—whether brought there by PONCE DE LEON, FERNANDO DE SOTO, or some of the early Florentine and Spanish adventurers, who more than three centuries ago made Florida the field of their enterprising researches, or perchance by their later English followers who long ago came over seas to find the mysterious Fountain of Youth which DE LEON discovered in the depths of the Florida wilderness, can now only be conjectured. But a coin of ancient Greece, that circulated as a coin, centuries before the Star in the East guided the Magi to the manger in Bethlehem, is certainly an object of some interest even to those who are not interested in numismatic collections.

The Richmond *Examiner* protests against the prospectus recently issued by Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD for a new journal, to be entitled *The Southern Opinion*, and says: "We turn with unaffected horror from such a picture and such a programme. We shall oppose such teachings with all the energy and ability that we possess. We deny that 'logically' the Yankee is our foe. So far from regarding the revival of the Constitutional Union sought by our forefathers as an impossibility, we shall keep it constantly in view and labor with a confident hope for its restoration at no distant day. We believe that the sentiments we have above expressed are those of the great body of the peoole of Virginia.'

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Thirteenth Aldermanic District.

NATHAN C. ELY, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-second Ward, has had a varied and extensive experience in municipal affairs. In 1850 he was elected Assistant Alderman from the Seventeenth Ward; was subsequently twice elected Alderman from the same Ward; was President of the Board in 1854; was three years Supervisor; was Chairman of that Board in 1855, and for ten years was School officer. For thirteen years he has been President of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company. He has resided in the Twenty-second Ward ten years, and is known throughout the Ward as a man of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity.

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

At a regular meeting of the above Association, held at the Bowery Hotel on Friday night, the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, This Association have watched with pride and pleasure the course of Hon. HORACE GREELEY during the past twenty years, and whereas we have found him ever true to liberty, to justice and the rights of man, and whereas he is fitted by talents, by education and experience to aid in shaping the destinies of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association earnestly recommend to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York the name of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for United States Senator.

The First School District.

Among the candidates for this position is Mr. SMITH BLOOMFIELD, present member of the Board of Education. Although a Republican in politics, he was nominated by Mayor HOFFMAN for his present position, and is indorsed by the Republicans, Radical and Conservative, McKeon, Mozart, German Democratic, and Citizens' and Taxpayers' Associations. He is a lawyer, a graduate of our public schools and Free Academy, and is familiarly acquainted with the whole school system.

Not a Candidate.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not a candidate for reelection as School Commissioner of the Second District; on the contrary, I shall support PHILIP F. SMITH, Esq., for that office.

HENRY P. WEST.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A Real Estate Broker's Wife Arrested on a Charge of False Pretences—She is Discharged by Judge Dowling—The Wife's Statement.

Officer BROPPHY, of the Third Precinct, on Saturday arrested Mrs. NELLIE F. BISHOP on a charge of fraudulent proceedings. It appears that Mrs. BISHOP is the wife of NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, a wealthy real estate broker of No. 67 Liberty-street, and she was arrested on the complaint of ROBERT E. JONES, merchant, No. 12 Vessey-street, who alleged that the accused had obtained $100 worth of dry goods from one of his clerks by means of false pretences. The arrest was effected at the residence of Ex-Judge BIRDSALL, No. 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, where the lady was temporarily sojourning in consequence of illness. After her arrest, Mrs. BISHOP was taken to the Chambers-street Police Station, where she was detained over night. Yesterday morning she was arraigned before Justice DOWLING when the case was examined into and Mrs. BISHOP was discharged from custody, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant her further detention. The lady, who appeared to be deeply affected by her situation, was accompanied by her little son and her counsel, Mr. BIRDSALL. A suit was commenced by her some months ago against her husband for divorce, which suit is now pending in the Supreme Court, and Mrs. BISHOP claims that this arrest of herself is a part of a scheme perfected by her husband, who appears, from statements made in open Court, to be a gay Lothario and an unfaithful husband. While in the Police station Mrs. BISHOP prepared the following statement:

IMPORTANT.

HONORABLE JUDGE—*Dear Sir:* Please read the inclosed and then you will have a faint idea of the diabolical plots my unworthy husband and his accomplices have concocted against me, his innocent wife. The following is a true statement of the present successful plot: I found a bill of dry goods on my husband's desk, which I showed his unprincipled clerk, JAMES SALTS, and he told me that it did not belong to Bishop, it was a bill Bishop paid for Mr. Jones' daughter. I then remarked that it was no use his telling me any more untruths, as Mr. BISHOP's own daughter's name was written upon the back. When BISHOP came in, I told him I intended to go to JONES' and buy me some dry goods, and send the bill to him; Bishop told me to go ahead, and go to h—ll if I choose, he did not care how many bills I made; I went to Mr. Jones and showed the bill to the first clerk I met, and asked him if it was the right store, and he said "yes;" I told him I was the wife of N. C. Bishop, and that I wished to purchase some goods, and he could send them to Brooklyn and the bill to my husband's office; after I bought all I required of plain goods, I asked him if he would send the goods over as early as possible in the morning, and he replied he could not promise them very early, but I could take a few of the articles I needed for the dress-maker, and he would send the rest over during the day; I told him I would take the cheap merino and black silk dress, one pair of corsets, and one yard and a half of lining and balmoral skirt, as I was in a hurry to send it to the dress-maker's; he packed up the parcel and gave it into my hands, and the silk dress he wrapped by itself, then tied both parcels together and gave them to me, and I gave him my husband's business card and told him to be sure and send the bill to my husband, and left the store, intending to go to Brooklyn, but I remembered an agreement I had with Judge Birdsall, of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; I got out of the Fifth-avenue stage and took the Fourth-avenue cars to Twenty-seventh-street, and then took the six o'clock train for Harlem; I have had the goods some time, and one dress is very much worn; I never received any letters from Mr. Jones until a few days ago, as I have been confined to my bed with congestion of the lungs, caused through the mental anguish I suffer through my husband's brutal conduct; Dr. White has been attending me two and sometimes three times a day, and says that I may die at any moment unless I have a more quiet mind; Mr. Jones' clerk came up to Stamford and stopped the carriage, and told me he wanted the goods; I told him, and Mr. Bishop's boy (James Salts) was with him, that I could not give the goods back, as they were out, and my husband was responsible for the goods and my bill; he and my husband's clerk were insulting, but I told the driver to go on, and left them; yesterday, as I felt a little better, I attended the funeral of Mr. Auld, the Mayor's head clerk, and when I arrived from the cemetery I was arrested by Mr. Brophy, assisted by the hotel clerk of N. C. Bishop, (James Salts,) and found that my husband had given the detective my miniature to recognize me, and also the services of his unprincipled clerk; the detective said I must go, although I told him I was under the doctor's care, and over excitement might prove fatal; however I complied with his wishes, and a young lady and my only little son accompanied me; I received every kindness from all the gentlemen about the building, who are convinced that it is a deep laid plot against me, and have not treated me as a prisoner; yet, with all their kindness I fear I will not survive this last cruel blow, as I buried my only brother a few days ago; my darling child cried himself to sleep; I have not been free from pain all night, and have sat up all night raising blood and suffering from congestion; I would like to return to my friends and send for my doctor as quickly as possible; therefore, please dismiss the case and punish all who have caused me to be falsely imprisoned; I am not separated from my husband, neither does he give me one cent toward supporting me; you are probably aware that I have applied for a divorce; may Heaven guide your heart to be just to my suffering child and the broken-hearted wife of Nathaniel C. Bishop.

Difficulty on the Brig Wilhelm.

The brig *Wilhelm*, which went ashore on Romer Shoals the night of the 29th ult., on her passage from Bordeaux to this port, having been abandoned by the captain, was taken possession of by Mr. MERRITT, of the Atlantic and Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Companies, who was using his best endeavors to save as much of the cargo as possible, when Mr. BROWN, of the Submarine Company, came with the steamer *Saxon*, and going on board, with drawn pistol, demanded and took possession of the brig, and commenced removing the cargo. On Sunday morning an injunction issued by Judge SUTHERLAND, restraining Mr. BROWN from exercising any jurisdiction in the premises, was served on him, but he paid no attention to it, and still continued to remove the cargo. The revenue cutter *Crawford* was sent down to the brig on Sunday morning.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

DOG FANCIERS IN TROUBLE.

A brief paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES, stating that the Fourth Ward Police had made a descent upon a dog pit in Water-street on Saturday night. Yesterday morning Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, appeared in Court with CHRISTOPHER KEYBURN *alias* "Kit" Burns, the proprietor of the place, No. 273 Water-street, in his custody, and also William Riordan, William Phalen, John Griffin, John McCann, William Mason, James Regan and William Sparks, who were arrested at the dog fight. The charge against these prisoners was that of disorderly conduct in disturbing the public peace. All, except BURNS and RIORDAN, were discharged with a reprimand. The other two prisoners were held to bail for trial, JOHN BROSNAN, of No. 3 Dover-street, becoming their surety. While the magistrate was engaged upon other business, Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared before His Honor and expressed his wish to prosecute the accused on the ground of cruelty. The magistrate informed Mr. BERGH that as no such compaint had been lodged against the prisoners, he could not hamper the proceedings of the Court with any supplementary complaints. He suggested, however, that dog fights had frequently occurred at "Sportsman's Hall," and would no doubt again occur, when Mr. BERGH could take whatever action in the premises he might see fit.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

There were the usual large number of cases of drunkenness and disorderly-conduct stamp at the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, but beyond these there was scarcely anything of interest. The only arraignment for felony was a case of

STEALING SPELTER.

According to the testimony, a young man named GEORGE FULLER was caught by a private watchman walking off Pier No. 47 East River, with 15 pounds of spelter, just unloaded from the bark *Washington*, and which he had stolen. The accused was arrested and conveyed before Justice SHANDLEY who committed him for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE OLD STORY OVER AGAIN.

A middle-aged man of respectable appearance, and giving the name of HYACINTH BERNARD, appeared before Justice DODGE yesterday and charged that two girls, named EFFIE HOWARD and SARAH YOUNG, met him in Greene-street on Saturday night and induced him, "much against his will," he said, to accompany them to a disreputable house, where they robbed him of a gold watch valued at $50, and a quantity of French coin of the value of $35. They were arrested soon afterward, and yesterday morning committed by the Magistrate for examination, without bail.

"JOCKEY HAT AND FEATHER."

A young girl named LAURA GARNETT, of reputed frail character, appeared as complainant against another of the same class, named JULIA LYMAN, whom she charged with stealing a jockey hat from her head and running off with it. JULIA was committed for examination, in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer MCCORMACK, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered a fire burning in the cigar-store kept by HENRY BAKER, on Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. The officer, having broken open the door of the store, found a box of combustible matter in flames, which was put out in time to prevent the fire from extending beyond a heap of rubbish near the counter. The fire was promptly extinguished, the damage being but trifling. Mr. BAKER, upon whose stock there is an insurance of $2,000, was taken into custody and held to await an investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Rear-Admirals Davis and Lardner, Commander Morris, Lieut.-Commander Bowland, U. S. N., and Hon. O. Ames, Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. Duke Grazioli and Prince Doria, Italy; Gen. Granger, U. S. A.; Judge Ingo, Calif.; Col. Huger, Louisiana, and Dr. Czapkay, Bucharest, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Caton, Illinois, and Hon. J. B. Moorehead, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Paschel, U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FIRE IN AVENUE B.—At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a bed-room on the third floor of the tenement house No. 176 Avenue B, occupied by ANDREW CAHILL, but with the assistance of the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, the flames were soon extinguished. The loss will not exceed $200, upon which there is an insurance of $800 in the Harmony. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A STABBING AFFRAY AND ITS RESULT.—ALEXANDER CULRASS, the young man who was stabbed by "Bandy" SLAVIN on the night of the 23d ult., while in the oyster-saloon at No. 283 Spring-street, died at his residence, No. 83 King-street, yesterday morning. The facts developed during the *ante-mortem* depositions were published some days since in the TIMES. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest on the remains to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SHOPLIFTING.—Two colored men, named JAMES JACKSON and CHARLES WILLIAMS, *alias* Johnson, entered the clothing store of NICHOLAS KROM, No. 29 Atlantic-street, on Saturday afternoon last, and while the man in charge was engaged in selling three cents worth of thread to JACKSON, WILLIAMS put two pieces of black cloth, valued at $30, under his coat, and attempted to escape. He was observed, however, by one of the clerks, and the cloth being taken from him both ran out, but were pursued, and Johnson was arrested by Officer PIERCE, of the Fiftieth Police Precinct. He was locked up for a hearing. WILLIAMS escaped, but there is no doubt but that he will soon be caught.

PLAYING BILLIARDS ON SUNDAY MORNING.—About 1:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, Roundsman VAN BRUNT and Patrolman DALY, ascertained that a party were playing billiards in the saloon of JOHN MULLER, in DeKalb-avenue, near Sanford-street, in violation of the ordinances. They at once made a descent upon the premises, and arrested the proprietor and those engaged at the game, whose names are as follows: George White, George Cooper, Henry Morris, and John D. Schnedecker. They were all held for examination.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—A very little boy named PATRICK MAXWELL, aged 6 years, was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on Saturday, on the charge of relieving one of the pockets of his father's vest of $80. As soon as he obtained the money he met two larger boys, who undertook to spend it for him. The officer overtook them, however, and recovered all the bills, which were delivered to the parent. The child was discharged by Sergeant WRIGHT, he being deemed too young to be aware of the nature of the offense he had committed.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A colored girl, aged 15, employed as a servant in the family of Mr. ROBERT W. MCCHESNEY, in Clinton-street, near Atlantic-street, was arrested by Officer VAUGHN, of the Forty-first Precinct, on Saturday night, upon the charge of stealing from time to time articles of clothing and jewelry, in all valued at $80. The property was all recovered by the officer. The accused was committed to answer the charge of grand larceny.

A SHORT MARRIED LIFE.—WM. T. LEET, aged 20, was arrested on Saturday by Sergt. MACKELLER, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, on a warrant charging him with having abandoned his wife, to whom he had been married only two weeks. The accused will be examined before Justice CORNWELL.

THE COURTS.—The December Term of the Brooklyn City Court will commence this morning, before Judge REYNOLDS, when the calendar ranging from No. 1 to No. 20, inclusive, will be called over, and the trial of those cases that are ready proceeded with.

ACCIDENT IN A SAWMILL.—EDMUND JOBALLE, residing at No. 8 Union-street, had one of his legs broken on Saturday in the Sawmill, corner of Columbia and Baltic streets, by the falling of a pile of lumber. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

COTTON dull and heavy; sales of 38 bales at 31c. for Strict Middling.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The market is quiet and prices generally drooping. FLOUR inactive and buyers virtually out of the market, and holders not pressing sales. Prices are nominally unchanged with trifling sales, principally on account of the local trade, at $9@$11 50 for Spring extras. WHEAT nominally unchanged at $2 05 for No. 1, and $1 81 for No. 2, in regular houses, through houses convenient for shipment by rail, East and South, are 57c. higher. CORN, 2c. lower, at 81½c. for No. 1, and very dull. OATS a shade stronger at 37c. for No. 2. RYE unchanged, with light sales at 85c. BARLEY fell 5c.@7c. lower than yesterday's asking prices in the best houses, closing at 60c. for No. 2, and 40c. for rejected. PROVISIONS were inactive. MESS PORK offered at $19 on the spot, and $19 25, seller's option, in January. LARD at 12¾c. on the spot, with no buyers. Sales confined to Green Shoulders at 5¾c. from the block, and Green Hams at 8¾c.@8¾c., delivered, and 8½ from the block, and only some 8,000 pieces of all descriptions sold. HIGHWINES, neglected. RECEIPTS—11,247 bbls. Flour, 65,171 bushels Wheat, 27,500 bushels Corn, 5,780 bushels Oats, 3,400 bushels Rye. Dressed Hogs, 147 head; Live Hogs, 8,769 head. Cattle, 1,691 head. Meats, 63,940 lbs. SHIPMENTS—4,739 bbls. Flour, 9,837 bushels Wheat, 25,500 bushels Corn, no Oats, 315 bushels Rye, no Barley. Dressed Hogs, 138 head; Live Hogs, 1,547 head. Meats, 153,090 lbs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Money inactive. Exchange in fair supply at par, buying and selling. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork held at $19 50; Lard—no demand; Bacon 13c.@14c., and 12c. @12¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Sides and Ribbed Sides; New Bulk Meats 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders and Sides; Green shoulders 6¾c.@6c.; Sides 7¾c., and Hams 9¾c. FLOUR dull and lower; Spring Superfine $9 50; Winter Superfine $9 50@$10 25; Winter Extras $10 25 @$12. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring $2 10; No. 1, $2 25@ $2 30. NEW CORN in fair demand at 50c.@51c. in the ear, and 55c. for shelled; OATS 45c.@48c. RYE $1 13 for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY $2 30@$2 34. COTTON firm at 32c.@32¾c. for Middling. LINSEED OIL in fair demand at $1 36.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

HOGS firm at $6@6 25, in gross; receipts, 3,050 head. MESS PORK, $20. Nothing doing in BACON. New LARD, 13c. Superfine FLOUR, $9 25@$10. Red WHEAT, $2 60. Old CORN, 89c. COTTON, 31¼c. SUGAR, 13¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unchanged, at $1 78@$1 79 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 44c. for No. 2. CORN easy at 87c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Sales of COTTON to-day 850 bales; middlings, 30c. @31c. There is a limited demand, and the market is very easy at the outside figure.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Cotton Market is dull and declining; sales 3,000 bales; Low Middling 31c.; Middling 32½c. Receipts 2,434 bales. SUGAR—The demand is good and prices tending upward; Fair 9¾c.; Prime to Choice 11c.@12c. MOLASSES has a good demand and better prices; Good 60c.; Prime to Choice 65c.@71c. Sterling Exchange 152@152¼. New-York sight exchange ¼@⅜ discount. Gold at dull, 141. Freights unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

FLOUR is dull at 25c. lower; sales of 900 bbls. at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White; $15 25 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and declining. CORN quiet and nominally lower. BARLEY inactive and lower. RYE and PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS irregular; to New-York—Wheat and Peas 18c.@20c.; Corn andRye 16c.@18c.; Barley 14c.@25c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas 16c.@18c.; Corn and Rye 14c.@16c.; Barley 12c.@13c. LAKE IMPORTS—48,000 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—1,314 bbls.Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 103,000 bushels Barley, 28,000 bushels Rye, 38,000 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

FLOUR dull and nothing doing; lower grades, $9 50; Extra, $13 75. WHEAT—Spring, $2 05@ $2 10; Fall, $2 60@$2 70. CORN heavy and 5c.@7c. lower; New Yellow, 88c.; White, 88½c. OATS higher at 63c. RYE steady at 87c.@90c. BARLEY—Spring, 92½c.; Fall, $1 52½. PORK dull at $21. LARD, 14c. WHISKY, $2 29. HOGS, $5 75@$6 25. Receipts light.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

COTTON dull and few transactions; Middling, 32c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $2 73 for Amber Michigan and $2 75 for No. 1 red Wabash. CORN dull and 1c. lower; No. 1 Mixed, 80c. OATS, 41c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 1.

COTTON nominal at 30c.@31c. NAVAL STORES slightly more active. SPIRITS TURPENTINE sold readily at 63c. RESIN $3@$8. CRUDE TURPENTINE $4 50 for Yellow Virgin. TAR $1 75; $24 50@$25 wholesale.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity." BURNETT'S UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER AND COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—S. A. Hastings, M. Tacklas, Joseph Alexander, G. Fisher, A. Ribancourt and wife, W. T. Wetmore, Mrs. Stark, Capt. Woolcott, F. Kreckerson, R. Burnett and wife, H. Carnes, L. C. Ellis, Capt. Wm. Agnes E. Salvada, J. B. Hirsch, F. F. Briggs, L. Schlusel, wife, 4 children and Mrs. Sternbach, Mark Sheldon, R. G. Irvin, Cornelius Stagg, Dr. L. Cushing, D. B. Waterhouse and wife, J. F. Hart, Mrs. J. Battin, S. Henvers, Miss S. M. Waters, G. S. Champmann, Mrs. Matilda Brown, W. Moitise, C. T. Botts, wife, 2 children and son-in-law, C. King, C. G. Meyer, J. T. Gardiner, J. Brodie, B. F. Campbell, Jr., Wm. Brodie, D. Moore, Jr., and wife, R. H. Gains, J. Honinsbergher, M. G. Busque, M. Bernim, Capt. Dillingham, Capt. W. J. Sanborn and wife, J. Nansin, H. W. Hensley, Col. R. J. Stevens, Mr. Labanion, J. S. Weiler, Mrs. A. L. Collins and child, Miss C. Donahue, R. Simson and wife, G. Deppemann, V. W. Philips, G. Thiel, V. Houseworth, C. W. Burke, Miss Maria Whitn y, Charles Pinand, Capt. Samuel Naghel, P. K. Stanbaugh, Mrs. J. H. Kemp and 2 children, H. C. Rowe, A. A. Denny, M. C.; C. B. Darwin, Mrs. Virginia P. Strode, A. A. Winship, Mrs. E. S. May and child, C. Hoffman, S. Heyman, J. H. Burt, J. T. McDougal, John Wilson, J. S. Bacon, B. F. Barker, J. Murray, Miss R. M. Hamilton, J. B. Stover, E. A. Lathrop, wife and infant, J. D. James, D. Badger, Miss Dougherty, E. Wood, J. W. Y. Howell, J. Dyer, W. S. Crane, Capt. John Stein, G. Snyder, Capt. D. Sherman, L. Pecht, Dr. L. J. Czapkao, J. P. Abbott, Geo. Jamieson, J. Birmingham, A. H. White, A. B. Maloney, wife, niece and 2 children, F. W. Eveleth, A. Kimball, W. H. Hinds, W. Dottnett, J. M. Johnston, John H. Coster, P. McGovern, P. Bardenave, C. Levy, P. Farrell and sister, R. Parks, T. Greenfield, P. Greenfield, John W. Swann, L. B. Mizner, C. McCarthy, W. K. Badger, B. Stanton, G. H. Mumford, G. F. Marroin, G. D. Safford, Mrs. J. Hillis and son, Capt. W. T. Summers, J. H. Lowe, Sig. E. Milleri, W. Livermore, C. D. Caston, S. Lane, wife and 2 children, Mrs. W. B. Thornburgh and child, S. E. Phelps, J. M. Fessenden, Miss M. E. Bruce, A. A. Levi, J. McMillan, A. G. Marston, A. McCrellis, Hon. W. M. Stewart and wife, A. Nisbett, Rev. Albert Williams, B. Emerson, G. Bence, Mrs. F. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. P. Bruce and family, S. Newell, J. Westfall, wife and 4 children, Mrs. M. Bernstein and 5 children, J. Chapman, C. Ryan, wife and infant, E. W. Town, E. M. Garrison, wife and child, H. Schillcack, T. J. Balls, D. B. Sanders, S. T. Hinckley, Wm. Lewis, Geo. Keller, and 155 others.

In steamship Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Capt. John F. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Capt. James Rowland, L. H. Brigham and wife, Miss M. E. Haddock, G. Dodd, C. H. Howard, Miss A. M. Sperry, Mrs. John McMillan, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Clarke, G. W. Swart, H. Mason, J. M. Huger, Miss Huger, A. Oser, Wm. Brewster, H. W. Gove, wife and child, Miss Maura, and 3 in steerage.

In steamship Victor, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Yates and 2 children, Miss Phelps, Henry Allen, E. G. Hotchkiss, J. Kershew, John Polly, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises... 3 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 58 | Gov. Island. 5 47 | Hell Gate.... 7 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Victor, Yates, New-Orleans Nov. 24, 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory. Was detained on the Mississippi Bar 4 hours; has had good weather and fair winds to Hatteras; hove to 4 hours in a gale off Hatteras; arr. 3 P. M.

Steamship Flambeau, Everson, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 30, 8 A. M. signalized steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Nov. 24, with mails, specie and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol,) Howes, Newport 40 ds., with railroad iron to E. Cunard. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Paladin, (Argen.,) Mitchell, Buenos Ayres Oct. 7, with hides and wool to Edward F. Davison. Oct. 19, lat. 27 29 S., lon. 39 16 W., Joseph Shaw, seaman, of Baltimore, fell from main rigging overboard and was lost.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark King Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Marseilles Sept. 29, with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Fides, (Brem.,) Hayes, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark St. Clair, (of Boston,) Merrill, Galveston Oct. 31, with ordnance stores to U. S. Quartermaster. Has had very fair weather until last two days.

Bark Emily, (of Halifax,) Douglas, Montevideo 50 ds., with hides to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Leonard Berry, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey.

Schr. Windward, (of Stockton,) Libby, Jacksonville Nov. 23, with lumber and naval stores to Dibble, Worth & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Nameaug, Leask, bound to Montevideo; wished to be reported.

Miscellaneous.

The water-boat that was run down by the steamer William Cook, on Thanksgiving night, in the bay, was found up the East River, near Blackwell's Island, by Sergt. Fitzgerald and Officers Thompson and Doyle, of the Harbor Police, and towed down to the Barge-office-slip, where she now is, with the rigging and sails attached.

LOSS OF SHIP KATE DYER.—The ship Kate Dyer, of Portland, Me., Leavitt, Callao Sept. 8, with guano to master, Dec. 1, at 7:45 P. M., 10 miles S. of Fire Island, was run into by steamship Scotland, hence for Liverpool, striking her on the starboard bow, sinking her immediately, carrying down with her 13 of the crew—the captain, pilot and 14 of the crew getting to the steamer in one of the ship's boats. The ship was standing to the westward, with the wind N. N. W.; saw the steamer some time before the collision on the starboard bow, and if they had kept her course would have cleared the ship a long distance, but as she approached, they put her helm to port, and ran into the ship. The Kate Dyer was 1,275 tons burden, and owned by Joseph W. Dyer and others, of Portland, Me. List of ship's crew lost—Paul Bodie, first officer, of Antwerp; Frank Jones, Fred. Smith, boys, of Portland, Me.; Wm. Blackwell, sailmaker, of London; Fred. Jenkins, carpenter, of Hamburg; Wm. Rollins, steward; Wallace Cox, cook; Wm. Harris, — Jones, Robert Barber, Robert Bowne, John Quirk, Henry Johnson, seamen.

RETURNED—Steamship Scotland, Hall, hence for Liverpool, having been in collision with ship Kate Dyer, off Fire Island. The steamer had her bow stove in, and the fore compartments full of water, and the others filling. She was obliged to run ashore on the Outer Middle to prevent her sinking with all hands on board.

Notice to Mariners.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.

A submarine telegraph cable has been laid across the Vineyard Ground, from West Chop Light to Nobsque, starting from a point a few rods west of the lighthouse, on the West Chop, and running to the east of the buoy on the middle ground about 15 rods, and thence direct to Nobsque Light. Captains of vessels are particularly requested to avoid anchoring upon this line. If, however, they should be compelled to do so, and hoist up the cable, they will serve the interest of all engaged in traversing Vineyard Sound to avoid damaging it.

Spoken, &c.

Horace Scudder—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Nov. 23, in the Gulf.

Jason—Olden, brig, was signalized Nov. 20, lat. 31 25, lon. 64 30.

Leo-Crispo—Br. ship, from Glasgow for San Francisco, 60 days out, Oct. 16, lat. 28 S., lon. 39 10 W.

Royal Sovereign—Br. ship, was signalized Oct. 28, lat. 31 56, lon. 24 50.

Virginia Eare—schr., of and from Baltimore, bound to Barbados, Nov. 23, lat. 32 21, lon. 68 54.

Wm. Landreth—brig, from Malaga for Philadelphia, Nov. 27, lat. 37 30, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 7, barks Templar, of New-York, and Templar, of Baltimore, ldg.; schr. May, driven ashore in late gale; schr. Walter Raleigh, ldg. for New-York; barks Harriet, Sierra Nevada, Enoch Benner, Washington Butcher, dischg.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Nov. 14, bark Shawmus, Lord, Philadelphia; 17th, bark Mahlon Williamson, Thompson, New-York; 18th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York; brigs Crocus, Reed, Wilmington, N. C.; Navarino, Lord, New-York; H. B. Emery, Small, Boston; Sarah E. Kennedy, Duncan, New-York; bark Eva H. Fisk, Emery, Philadelphia.

Old. Nov. 14, brigs Nellie Mitchell, Dunphy, Swan Island; Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 19th, brig G. T. Ward, Vanselow, Navassa; 21st, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; 24th, steamer Arizona, Maury, do.

CALLAO.—Arr. Oct. 28, ships Harry Bluff, Oliver, Chincha Islands, guano; Nov. 2, C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, do., guano; d, Living Age, Maclure, England, coals for Pac. Steam Nav. Co.; 5th, Anne Camp, Drummond, Chincha Islands, guano; 8th, Cosmopolite, Watts, do. do.; Sarah Newman, Giles, England, coals for the Callao Gas Co.; 12th, Forest Eagle, Bennett, Chincha Islands, guano; 13th, Carrier Dove, Bailey, United States, machinery and general cargo.

Sld. Oct. 29, ships Deborah Pennell, Dunning, United States, guano; 30th, Ivanhoe, Herriman, Chincha Islands, to load guano; Nov. 2, Washing on Booth, Bryan, do. do.; Harry Bluff, Oliver, Germany, guano; 6th, C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, United States, guano; 7th, Delft Haven, Freese, Chincha Islands, to load guano; 8th, Anne Camp, Drummond, Spain, guano; 15th, Cosmopolite, Watts, Germany, guano.

In port Nov. 13, ships Living Age, Sarah Newman, Forest Eagle, Carrier Dove.

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41, 50, 14, 29, 22, 7, 32, 67, 48, 33, 70, 72, 64.
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15, 39, 41, 62, 5, 22, 73, 8, 58, 55, 68, 59, 70.
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